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## U.S. CLAIM THAT TEST BAN NOT VERIFIABLE DISPUTED

LD271052 Moscow TASS in English 1032 GMT 27 Jul 82

["Decision With Far-Reaching Consequences" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

The Reagan administration has added another move to its ominous service record in the field of frustration and sabotage of the agreements on limiting and reducing arms: The White House has announced a decision not to resume negotiations with the USSR and Britain on a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons' tests.

Western experts link this decision of Washington first of all with the fact that the Pentagon intends at least to double the number of U.S. neutron munitions soon, resultant of the production of shells for 155-mm howitzers which are deployed in Western Europe. In all, in the coming ten years the Pentagon intends to receive at least 23,000 new nuclear munitions for various delivery systems.

In this case the White House decided against posing as a supporter of negotiations on arms control problems, and went to giving full and unreserved freedom of action to the Pentagon in carrying out underground tests of new nuclear munitions.

Attempts by official spokesman of the U.S. administration to substantiate Reagan's refusal to resume negotiations on a complete and general ban on nuclear tests by arguing that agreements in this field are ostensibly not verifiable don't hold water. Western experts convincingly prove that modern technical means make it possible to pinpoint reliably and accurately both an area of tests and a yield of nuclear explosions. Moreover, it is known that at the Soviet-U.S. negotiations held in the seventies a certain progress was achieved in the field of methods to check the observance of agreements on nuclear explosions.

Washington, refusing to resume negotiations on a complete general ban on nuclear weapons' tests, deals a serious blow at the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. Western news analysts point out with concern that Israel, Pakistan and South Africa may regard the U.S. decision as a signal for overt development of nuclear armaments of their own.

Misgivings are now being expressed that Reagan's decision may also put in jeopardy other agreements concerning nuclear weapons. In 1980 the USA is known to have blocked two treaties -- a threshold one, on tests of nuclear weapons and on limiting them through coordination of appropriate parameters, and a treaty on peaceful nuclear explosions. It is not ruled out that Washington may fully renounce these treaties which have not been ratified by the United States up to now.

The White House decision not to resume negotiations on a complete and general ban on nuclear weapons is a cynical challenge to the world public. It indicates once again that the Reagan administration is a principled opponent of any international agreements on limiting the arms race.

## U.S. TEST BAN STAND ALLOWS STRATEGIC ARMS HIKE

LD281030 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Reports from Washington say that the Reagan administration has decided to double the production of neutron warheads it launched last year. Yuriy Soltan of our staff considers this move:

The neutron bomb is an essentially new type of weapon of mass destruction. This barbaric system is designed to inflict painful death on humans while leaving property practically intact. The White House's decision to expand its production is in line with President Reagan's program of a massive nuclear buildup for the purpose of what is called strategic modernization. Washington obviously looks upon this scheme as a top priority, much contrary to the President's widely publicized statements that point to the importance of reducing nuclear stockpiles.

The Reagan administration recently refused to reopen its talks with the Soviet Union and Britain on a complete ban on nuclear tests, claiming it would be difficult to verify compliance. But in reality, in declining to negotiate Washington was looking to its plans for a strategic modernization. Indeed, according to the New York TIMES, the military feared a nuclear test ban might prevent them from laying their hands on new weapons of mass destruction, including MX intercontinental missiles and Trident sea-based missiles. President Reagan agreed with this view, mindful of his firm policy that nothing should interfere with America's preparation for what it terms a limited or protracted nuclear war. Notably, the latest directives of the National Security Council and the Pentagon provide for a first nuclear strike as a means of fighting such a war. It could be for this reason that the United States is advancing downright unacceptable proposals to the Soviet Union at the current Soviet-American talks on nuclear disarmament.

The United States' actions lead to a dangerous new twist in the arms race. If the already overstuffed nuclear arsenals are further increased, this might make a nuclear conflict far more likely. The Soviet Union works energetically to stop the buildup of ever more destructive weapon systems, to bring about changes for the better in international relations and to prevent nuclear catastrophe.

At the recent UN General Assembly special session on disarmament this country made a unilateral pledge never to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet memorandum, which was tabled for considerable discussion by all participants in the session, contained concrete proposals that opened up opportunities for halting the nuclear and conventional arms race, and the waste of material resources it involves. In his message to the current UNESCO conference in Mexico, President Brezhnev called once again for active measures to preserve peace. The situation on the planet is a cause of alarm, says the message. The world is overstuffed with weapons of mass destruction. Unless effective steps are made it may fall into the abyss. That's why it is not enough today to speak of peace; what is needed is action to save it.

## U.S. USING ARMS TALKS TO SCREEN ARSENAL BOOST

LD271308 Moscow TASS in English 1221 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Washington July 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

The U.S. administration has again demonstrated its lack of a constructive and serious attitude to the problem of curbing the arms race, which is extremely dangerous to humanity, and is using the Soviet-American talks in that field only as a screen for a build-up of the nuclear weapons arsenal. This is seen from the annual report of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, which President Reagan sent to the Congress floor.

As President Reagan claims in the letter accompanying the report, the report bears a "stamp of maturity" in the administration's approach to the disarmament problem. But as follows from Reagan's subsequent pronouncements, the administration's "maturity" boils down to an effort not to reach a negotiated agreement with the USSR on a limitation and reduction of nuclear weapons while ensuring equal security of the sides, but to trying to wrest from the Soviet Union unjustified concessions, to press ahead that it should agree to unilateral disarmament, while the United States wishes to preserve intact the grandiose programme of arms build-up launched by it.

The President declares the striving of the USA to press ahead in the first place for a reduction of "potentially most destructive and politically destabilizing types of weapons." Behind that formula is concealed Washington's attempt at upsetting the balance of forces existing in Europe, changing it in favor of NATO and to the detriment of the security of the USSR and its Warsaw Treaty allies.

Reagan declares his administration's intention to press ahead for dismantling by the Soviet Union of its medium-range nuclear missiles "in exchange for the promise" of the USA to give up the plans for the deployment of cruise and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe. A decision on their production and deployment was forced on its partners by the United States, which regards the territory of Europe to be a potential theatre of military operations. Reagan makes no mention of the forward-based means of the USA itself, of the missile-nuclear forces of its allies which can hit targets in the USSR's territory, and are counter-balanced by the Soviet missiles.

The President describes as his administration's "important initiatives" the U.S. stand at the Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons, which recently opened in Geneva, and at the Vienna talks on mutual force and arms cuts in central Europe. He declares the striving of the USA to ensure "real control" of arms and their "reduction" claiming that Washington is allegedly following a rational and realistic way, but this rationality and realism of the USA are known to be aimed at ensuring a reduction in those types of strategic weapons, in which the Soviet Union has an advantage with the general rough parity of forces. As far as the United States itself is concerned, it, as Reagan himself delcares, is meanwhile going to restore its conventional and nuclear armed forces, i.e., implement fullspeed ahead its vast programme of arms build-up and preparations for war. The U.S. President again has recoursed [as received] to the invention about the alleged "Soviet menace" allegedly hanging over the USA and its allies as a cover for the dangerous designs of his administration.

The letter of President Reagan to the speaker of the House of Representatives, which was published here, is also evidence of the fact that the very idea of establishing true control over arms, of preventing the threat of nuclear war is alien to the policy of the present Washington administration. In that letter the President declares his resolute opposition to the two-party resolution calling for a freeze on nuclear arms arsenals which was recently adopted by the House of Representatives. In so doing Reagan claims that a freeze on nuclear arms would consolidate the "dangerous asymmetry in the nuclear balance" between the United States and the Soviet Union.

This statement is the gist of the American administration's stand which is based on the false premise of an alleged "change" in the world balance of strategic forces in favour of the Soviet Union. It is generally known and has also been proved by many prestigious American experts that there is a rough parity in that field between the USSR and the USA. Claims to the contrary are an attempt at upsetting this parity and presenting facts in a totally distorted light.

## ARBATOV IN NOVOYE VREMYA ON U.S. POLICY

PM271515 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 82 p 3

[Reprint of article published in NOVOYE VREMYA No 30 by Academician G. Arbatov: "How Do We in Moscow Understand It?"]

[Text] In June, the New York TIMES asked me to write an article expressing the Soviet viewpoint with regard to the "Defense Directives for 1984-1988" prepared by the Pentagon. I responded to the newspaper's request and about a month ago sent an article to the New York TIMES. For reasons I do not know, the article has not been published. Considering that the subject merits attention, I have presented this article to the NOVOYE VREMYA editorial board.

How do we in Moscow understand it? That was what the New York TIMES asked me to explain to its readers in connection with the publication of the content of the "Defense Directives for 1984-1988" prepared by the Pentagon.

I shall say first of all that we in Moscow understand the content of this document no worse than the U.S. journalists who have commented on it. Tom Wicker called his commentary "A War to the Death." "The Disposition of Total War Against the USSR and Its Allies" is how I would describe the document. Total because it sets a total task: Putting an end once and for all to socialism in the USSR and the countries which are its allies. The selection of means proposed for this is also total -- from economic and technological warfare and unrestricted subversive activity to war with conventional and, if necessary, nuclear weapons.

It seems to me that the handwriting of several inveterate anti-Soviets in and around the Pentagon can be very much sensed in the document. But since it was after all the now resigned U.S. secretary of state and not the defense secretary who issued the directives, we in Moscow must interpret this document not as the personal memorandum of people like R. Pipes, R. Perle and C. Gray but as a proclamation of official intentions and official U.S. policy.

Did these revelations come as a surprise to us? Yes and no. No because this document largely rehashes well-known pearls of the cold war like the "Dropshot" plan (1949) or National Security Council Directive 68 (1950) and also because we have had ample opportunity to be convinced that there are still a very great many extremists in the present U.S. administration which is bourne out by its words and a number of its deeds.

On the other hand -- yes, we were somewhat surprised because in recent months different signals have occasionally begun to emanate from the United States, designed to display readiness for talks with the USSR and for arms reduction and so forth. Some highly respected U.S. specialists even began to say in this connection that a move from extremist positions toward the center -- customary for the United States -- was taking place and that everything was returning to normal, to its habitual footing.

In fact the opposite was obviously happening. The new administration's economic and foreign policy began to crack at the seams, producing results which were the opposite of those sought. In particular this policy aroused fear not so much of the USSR as of the United States and its leaders, created new difficulties in the United States' relations with its allies and -- the main thing -- roused the mass antinuclear movement -- initially in Europe and then in the United States. All this obviously forced official Washington to undertake certain political maneuvers, including the consent to talks with the USSR.

But the defense directives represent one of the quite numerous pieces of evidence that (so far, at least) they are indeed only maneuvers on which, incidentally, such documents can inflict some damage. The directives confirm not only the unaltered nature of the administration's most treasured intentions but also its determination to continue a militarist, shamelessly anti-Soviet course, however this may contradict the realities of the present-day world.

The latter seems to me particularly striking.

Once, at the very start of his term of office, President Reagan urged his fellow countrymen to dream "heroic dreams." I do not know how this advice is being followed by ordinary Americans concerned with economic problems and the rise of the nuclear threat. But the members of the present administration and in particular the authors of the directives for over 18 months have been blatantly living in a world of very "heroic dreams." I can believe that they would readily consign the Soviet Union to nuclear destruction, or try to overcome it in conventional war, or annihilate it by any other means. There is only one small point -- finding the means to attain these objectives. It was for that that they issued the directives to the Pentagon and Joint Chiefs of Staff. But they have thereby set them unthinkable tasks.

Attempts to attain these objectives have been made frequently since 1917: by the entente in 1918-1920 and by the Axis states in 1941-1945, and by the United States and its allies since World War II. They all failed totally. What grounds are there for believing that they will be successfully resolved this time?

One cannot help wondering: Why does the United States concoct and publish such documents?

To intimidate and blackmail the Soviet Union? But is it not naive to believe in the success of such undertakings? Or perhaps the plan was simply to encourage itself and like-minded people in the countries which are its allies? Or did the document's authors fall victim to their own propaganda concerning their country's potential and the problems the USSR is encountering?

I cannot fail to touch on a passage in the report setting the United States the task of destroying the USSR by means of the arms race and in particular of "being concerned to ensure that former Soviet capital investments become obsolete." Frequent attempts, have been made to do this, but the Soviet Union, responding to the U.S. challenge, has followed not U.S. wishes in its defense building but the requirements of its own security. Now, after the explanations given in the directives, we shall be even more vigilant, of course, and try not to allow the Pentagon to destroy us either in the arms race or at the talks on arms limitation at which the proposals submitted by the United States probably pursue the same goal -- "rendering obsolete" the former Soviet capital investments.

In general the document was highly illuminating. But let the U.S. reader make up his own mind. On 9 May in President Reagan's speech in Eureka we read a downright moving passage to the effect that during their forthcoming meeting he would tell President Brezhnev that the United States is prepared to build a new mutual understanding with the USSR and that "his government and people have nothing to fear from the United States." But not 3 weeks had elapsed before we read, as an explanation for these words, the directives obliging the relevant U.S. organs to "elaborate plans to defeat the Soviet Union at any level of armed conflict -- from insurgent operations to nuclear war."

Of course, one other explanation is possible for the inconsistency and contradictoriness of the signals reaching us from Washington. That is the internal struggle taking place within the administration itself on foreign policy questions. This struggle is obviously indeed in progress. But the range of the differences in this internal struggle in the administration has so far been very restricted. It is becoming increasingly obvious that at best there have been differences between varieties of extremism. Of course, in certain conditions these differences can also have a part to play. But I am not sure that it is sufficient to draw a clearcut distinction between war and peace, between universal death and universal survival.

Therefore the main conclusion to which I am led by the defense directives is as follows:

The present U.S. administration will be good and capable of good deeds to the extent to which it is prevented from being bad; it will be as safe (not only for the USSR but for the United States and its allies) to the extent that it is not allowed to be dangerous. Economic and political realities, the policy of other countries, the common sense of the Americans and the peoples' desire for self-preservation and survival will not allow this. I hope that there will be enough of these factors for the continuing political process to strengthen its realistic foundations and return U.S. policy to an understanding not only of existing contradictions but also of the very serious, vitally important common interests. The interests of survival, which require not only talks but agreements and indeed an overall improvement in relations between the two countries. But if that does not happen? Then we can only rely on the time coming when it will be possible to say: History did not begin with this administration and will not end with it.

## U.S. THREAT TO MANKIND NOW WORSE THAN IN 1950'S

PM271551 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 21 Jul 82 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh "Observer's Opinion": "History Is a Stern Instructor"]

[Text] History does, of course, provide lessons. It also offers warnings, the reader will say. And in general it has long been known that if you want to see the future you should look at the past.

No matter how commonplace those truths may look, they remain true for all times.

A book translated from German and just published by the Progress publishing house, "On the Way to World War III? U.S. Military Plans Against the USSR. Documents" [Na Puti k 3-Y Mirovoy Voyne? Voyennyye Plany SSHA Protiv SSSR. Dokumenty] by the West German historians B. Greiner and K. Steinhaus, confirms once again the usefulness of historical retrospective. The authors of the book have made no discoveries. We knew some details of what they have published, some things we guessed, others we were able to assume. But B. (Grayner) and K. Steinhaus have placed our conjectures and our knowledge of individual stray facts on a substantial foundation.

Reports on a series of official government documents of the 1945-1950 period have appeared in the United States in the last few years. They had been stored as top secret in the Pentagon's armored safes and have been partially declassified on grounds of age. The authors of the book have not merely collected these extremely interesting documents in one place but have carefully, objectively and impartially analyzed them. And using logic they have reached the conclusion that immediately after the end of World War II the U.S. ruling circles not only unleashed the cold war but, pursuing a policy based on the doctrines of "containing" and "rolling back" socialism and of "massive retaliation," began preparations for a "hot" nuclear war against the Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

These plans took as their fundamental starting point not just the possibility of the United States' being the first to deliver a nuclear strike but virtually its legitimate right to do so. Thus memorandum JCS 1496/2 "Basic Principles for the Formulation of American Military Policy," prepared by the Joint Chiefs of Staff back in September 1945, and Memorandum JCS 1518 of 9 October of that same year (when we still regarded the United States as our ally), which was entitled "The Strategic Concept and Plan for the Use of U.S. Armed Forces," proclaimed the first-strike strategy as official American military doctrine. When the memorandums were being formulated the Navy representatives pressed for "this clause to be underlined -- to make it clear that it was a question of a new political concept differing from the previous U.S. attitude to war." As a direct result of this the United States began to "girdle" USSR territory with a network of Air Force bases.

They made things "clear." Back then a list of the 20 major Soviet cities -- industrial, scientific and political centers -- that were to be the primary targets of a nuclear attack was prepared. Later the list of targets for a surprise attack was substantially expanded, increased to 2,500 locations between the Elbe and the Urals. The arsenal of weapons intended for use against the "potential communist aggressor" was also expanded. The widely known "Dropshot" military plan of 19 December 1949, which spoke of "massive attacks on the population," openly said: "...with the utmost clarity it seems necessary to further develop technology for biological warfare."

Obviously, this was all justified by the loftiest ideals and aims. They were so lofty and humane that in a speech on 6 March 1947 the then U.S. president, Truman, declared that "freedom" was more important than peace. That was the way things were even back then, as we can see, although maybe ex-Secretary of State A. Haig, with his sensational remark that "there are things more important than peace," did not suspect this. The coincidence between the American leaders' plans back then and everything that the current U.S. administration is doing and planning is striking!

Of course, much has changed. First and foremost, the scale of the threat that today's nuclear weapons pose to mankind has increased. The irresponsibility, adventurism and military-political illiteracy of the ruling figures in Washington has not changed. These qualities of theirs are probably even more striking against the background of the changes that have taken place in the world over the past few decades. The "crusade" against the USSR and communism so dramatically announced by R. Reagan recently is certainly not going to scare anyone nowadays; it is more likely to make them laugh.

However, the fact that these irresponsible people have in their hands weapons capable of ending the very existence of life on earth is not funny. It is also disturbing that still they have not realized that these weapons pose an equal threat to them. As was particularly demonstrated at the recent UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, where the United States did its utmost to prevent a consensus on the problem of limiting the arms race, Washington still believes that weapons -- especially nuclear weapons, presumably -- are capable of solving any problems. The overwhelming majority of speeches by session participants confirmed that international public opinion regards Washington as directly to blame for the arms buildup. The special session also demonstrated that the American leaders' course of world domination is meeting with growing resistance from the peoples.

We have learned from the published documents what a danger hung over mankind in the late forties and early fifties. An understanding of the mechanism of American foreign policy leads inevitably to the conclusion that the threat hanging over the world from the United States in the eighties is immeasurably more serious.

## START DELEGATIONS HOLD PLENARY SESSION

LD272040 Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Geneva July 27 TASS -- The Soviet and U.S. delegations to talks on limiting and reducing strategic arms held a plenary meeting here today.

## PUGWASH SCIENTISTS SCORE U.S. ARMS POLICY

PM221437 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jul 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Voice of Conscience; Pugwash Movement of Scientists Is Against Arms Race"]

[Text] Ottawa, 19 Jul (TASS) -- The jubilee session devoted to the 25th anniversary of the Pugwash movement, which has united scientists from many countries in the struggle for peace, disarmament, international security and scientific cooperation, has ended in the hamlet of Pugwash (Nova Scotia Province).

Leading representatives of the scientific public of Canada, the USSR, the United States, Britain and other countries wholeheartedly welcomed the Soviet initiative on not being the first to use nuclear weapons set out in L.I. Brezhnev's message to the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament.

At the same time the Reagan administration's militarist course and its attempts to block any measures that really lead to ending the arms race and to lessening international tension were resolutely condemned from the rostrum of this representative forum.

Well-known American scientist Linus Pauling described the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons as "an important step in the right direction." His colleague Bernard Feld called on the United States to respond immediately and positively to this Soviet peace initiative.

He sharply criticised the Washington administration for refusing to ratify the SALT II Treaty and for the course it has adopted of a headlong buildup of nuclear potential.

The Canadian scientist William Epstein held the Western countries responsible for the fact that the UN General Assembly second special session on disarmament failed to take specific measures to curb the arms race despite the fact that the Soviet Union put forward specific and important proposals at the session.

The participants in the jubilee session adopted a document advocating a freeze on the testing, production and deployment of all types of nuclear weapons and delivery vehicles for them as a first step toward the substantial reduction of stockpiles of these weapons and their ultimate destruction. They also condemned the production and deployment of cruise missiles as an extremely dangerous move in the arms race.

Noting the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, the authors of the document maintain: If all nuclear powers would take upon themselves such an obligation, that would be tantamount to a declaration that these barbaric weapons of mass destruction will never be used.

The document sharply condemns the Washington doctrine of the permissibility of waging a "limited" nuclear war and the Pentagon's other militarist "theories."

The participants in the jubilee session called on the scientists of the world to step up their efforts in the struggle to avert the threat of nuclear catastrophe and to consolidate peace and international security.

## CEMA COOPERATION TO HELP BOOST GRAIN OUTPUT

PM280737 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 20 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Vladimir Gordeyev under the rubric "World Agrarian Panorama:" "CEMA: Developing Grain Production"]

[Text] Grain production is a very important national economic problem for the CEMA countries. It would be hard to overestimate its significance. Grain and pulse crops occupy more than 55 percent of all cultivated land in the CEMA countries. Yet in a number of countries the demand for grain in livestock raising is not being fully satisfied.

Collaborating successfully in the quest for the most effective utilization of scientific and technical achievements and leading experience, the CEMA countries are setting themselves the target of considerably increasing grain production. The primary condition of this is higher grain crop yields. Bulgaria has had big successes in increasing yields: In the Seventh 5-Year Plan (1976-1980) average annual grain production was 6.5 percent more than the Sixth 5-Year Plan (1971-1976). But even this high rate does not fully meet its constantly growing demands for feed grain.

The GDR has set the task of raising the annual grain harvest to at least 10.4 million tons by 1985, which means raising average annual yields from 35.8 quintals per hectare in the last 5-year plan to 39.5 quintals per hectare in the current 5-year plan.

The scientific approach to the utilization of agricultural land taking into account the different soil and climatic conditions has enabled Hungary to achieve high grain production results -- 12 million tons. But here, too, the decisive part was played by the high average yields of winter wheat (40.9 quintals), corn (52.9 quintals per hectare) and other grain crops in the last 3 years of the Fifth 5-Year Plan.

The CEMA countries are making wide use of a reliable method of mutual field improvement -- breeding grain crops. Dozens of scientific research institutions have created and handed over for production use more than 180 new strains and hybrids of wheat, barley, rye and triticale. In fraternal fashion these countries are sharing the quality seeds and planting material and the elite and superelite seeds of the best Soviet strains and hybrids. Each year there is an increase in reciprocal deliveries and deeper production specialization on the basis of the agreements signed in the seventies on breeding and genetic research, specialization and the production of quality seeds and planting material. All the advantages of the chosen path speak for themselves: In the last 20 years, yields of the main grain and pulse crops in the socialist community countries have increased by 59 percent and grain production has increased by 58 percent solely by increasing yields.

However, the solution of the problem does not end there. In order to raise grain production to an average of 1 ton per capita in the CEMA countries, the countries' scientists and specialists are working hard together on a whole complex of questions, including: raising the level of production mechanization; reducing grain losses, which remain high; improving the quality of grain; increasing yields and the biological potential of new strains and hybrids; and uncovering other untapped reserves.

Many socialist community countries have elaborated and are successfully introducing industrial techniques for growing grain and pulse crops. The most popular among them is the Hungarian technique of producing the grain corn ("Baya"). Also of great merit are the Bulgarian technique of producing soybeans and the GDR technique of growing wheat. The study and utilization of these accords with current tasks on obtaining harvests corresponding to the biological potential.

The composition of forces within the CEMA framework helps to determine the optimal agrotechnical methods of harvesting for each member country and to ensure the most efficient use of equipment. Practice has shown that the intensive utilization of equipment and the creation of mechanized harvesting detachments makes it possible to bring together large quantities of agricultural machinery and to organize not only its technical servicing but also work quality control. The comprehensive method of grain harvesting in line with the experience of the workers of Ipatovskiy Rayon, Stavropolskiy Kray, has proved valuable and is being introduced on a wide scale.

The USSR Food Program for the period through 1990, approved by the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, imparts new impetus to the solution of the grain problem with a view to further improving the well-being of the Soviet people and the peoples of the fraternal countries of socialism.

## BORIS KOTOV IN 'INTERNATIONAL REVIEW' COLUMN

PM261505 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Jul 82 p 4

[Boris Kotov "International Review"]

[Text] Lebanese Tragedy

The whole world has been following the development of the tragic events in Lebanon with intense attention. The news coming in about the crimes of the Israeli aggressors, who are committing true genocide -- the mass destruction of the Palestinians and Lebanese -- with Washington's direct connivance, is causing anger and indignation among millions of people.

There is a growing wave of international solidarity everywhere with the just struggle of the Palestinian people, who are upholding their right to exist. The staunchness and courage displayed in the face of the Zionist aggressors, armed to the teeth, by the fighters of the Palestinian resistance movement prove with new vigor that they are defending a just cause and cannot be broken.

The events in Lebanon, which contain a threat to world peace, are constantly at the center of the Soviet leadership's attention. Immediately after the Israeli invasion on 6 June, the Soviet Union resolutely condemned it and demanded that the aggressor withdraw its troops to its own territory. A few days later, on 15 June, the Soviet Government reaffirmed its stance, insisting on the need for effective, urgent measures to cut short the aggression as demanded by decisions especially adopted by the UN Security Council. At the beginning of July, L.I. Brezhnev, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, appealed to U.S. President R. Reagan to do everything in his power to stop the bloodshed in Lebanon.

The plant's peace-loving public is now discussing L.I. Brezhnev's answers to questions from PRAVDA with tremendous interest. Profoundly and objectively assessing the situation in and around Lebanon, the Soviet leader set forth a realistic and constructive plan for priority actions that achieve a just settlement and peace in the Near East region.

The Soviet Union believes it is necessary above all that Israel and the United States fulfill the UN Security Council's resolution on ending the aggression against the sovereign state of Lebanon and on the immediate, unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops. As for the paramount, most urgent thing, it is necessary to lift the siege of Beirut by Israeli troops. We are not opposed to the separation of the forces defending west Beirut and the Israeli Troops as a first step toward this end, L.I. Brezhnev stated.

UN forces could be used for this purpose; the more so since UNFIL contingents are already in Lebanon on the basis of a Security Council decision. Of course, the Soviet leader stated, we will continue to categorically oppose the appearance of American troops on Lebanese soil.

As for the problem of the people of Palestine, the best, realistic way of resolving this problem is the creation of a Palestinian state. One thing is clear: For all its complexity, the Palestinian problem is not a Gordian knot and cannot be cut by the sword.

The sad experience of decades filled with acts of aggression and military conflicts has shown that the path of armed confrontation, as the path of separate deals, has not yielded and cannot yield a settlement of the Near East's problems. These can only be resolved as a result of collective efforts by all interested parties, including the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian People.

It is from this viewpoint that the Soviet proposal on immediately convening an international conference on the Near East should be regarded. The Soviet Union is prepared to do practical work in this direction and honestly cooperate with all who would like to contribute to establishing lasting peace in the region.

The new Soviet initiatives are clear evidence of our country's love of peace and the consistent, steady implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress's foreign policy program. They constitute a serious obstacle to implementing the expansionist designs of the Israeli aggressors and their inspirers across the ocean. The USSR's firm, clear stance helps to rally the forces opposing Israel's military adventure. There is growing awareness among these forces that the wider the range of states demanding an end to the aggression, the sooner and more reliably it will be stopped.

Our country's concrete steps knock the weapon of anti-Soviet slander from the hands of those people in the West and in the Arab countries who have tried to justify their own inaction, which borders on connivance with the aggressor, by propaganda ballyhooing the alleged "inaction of the USSR." This is particularly important in view of the fact that in the present grave situation, it is precisely the Arabs' unity and joint actions, which are needed to defend and ensure the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, that take on key significance.

Finally, international public reaction to events in Lebanon and the widening support for the Soviet proposals on this problem show convincingly, that a real political vacuum is being created around the aggressor. Israel's aggression is resulting in a major political and moral defeat for it and deepening isolation in the international arena. And, of course, there is increasingly sharp protests and condemnation in the world against the United States, for which Tel Aviv is an obedient imperialist envoy in the Near East.

The Bit Between Their Teeth

This week has seen the end of the current round of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on limiting nuclear arms in Europe. (They will resume on 30 September.) It is hardly necessary to mention their exceptional importance for the cause of world peace and the great hopes which are pinned on the Soviet-American dialogue by millions of people both in Europe and elsewhere.

However, it must now be noted with regret that in response to the well-known Soviet proposals on limiting medium-range nuclear arms in Europe, the United States has still taken no constructive steps in reply.

It continues to insist on its notorious "zero option," whose implementation would be tantamount to the USSR's unilateral disarmament. Thus we are faced with Washington's attempt to spin out the talks and lead them into an impasse in order to shift the blame for "inflexibility" onto the Soviet side and implement its own plans for "upgrading" NATO's armaments.

A Futile Venture

The Soviet Union has repeatedly made it authoritatively clear that the USSR will not engage in unilateral disarmament. It is also obvious that American diplomacy cannot succeed, through procrastinations and delays, in deceiving the world public and justifying in their eyes the transatlantic "hawks'" plans for achieving military superiority -- plans which are dangerous to the cause of peace.

The peoples can see where the real threat to mankind's peaceful future comes from. They have given due credit for the USSR's historic step -- its pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Nobody can question our country's good will and its sincere desire to reach constructive agreements in Geneva. This applies both to the talks on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe and to the talks on strategic aims limitation and reduction.

But the Washington administration's true intentions with regard to this latter question have again in the last few days emerged with utmost clarity. It would not be adverse to using the Geneva strategic arms limitation and reduction talks, too, as a smokescreen for the further spinning of the nuclear flywheel.

This emerges clearly from the letter sent by President Reagan to leaders of the American House of Representatives this week. In the letter, he called on congressmen to "make a firm commitment" on the deployment of the ultramodern MX strategic missiles and support a gigantic U.S. "strategic modernization program." In the President's view, this will enable Washington to conduct talks with the USSR "from a position of strength," and that means deliberately condemning the talks to failure.

To supplement this picture, it should also be said that last week Reagan adopted a decision which is without precedent in its militarist nature: not to resume the talks -- broken off in 1980 -- with the USSR and Britain on a complete and universal nuclear weapons test ban. This decision was undoubtedly dictated by both military and propaganda considerations. On the one hand, Washington believes that without an extensive program for further nuclear weapons tests, the United States will be unable to carry out the development -- now in full swing -- of new types of such weapons and ensure their reliability and high effectiveness. On the other hand, by shifting the problem of a ban completely to the Geneva disarmament committee, the administration calculates that the talks process will inevitably be delayed there. This will make it possible to direct all criticism to the Geneva committee and, meanwhile, under cover of this propaganda ballyhoo, to carry out all the planned tests. By insisting that the means of monitoring tests so far elaborated are "inadequate," Washington clearly intends also to exert pressure on the USSR, including at the current Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

The President's decision, which puts a spoke in the wheel of the disarmament cause, has been sharply criticized by a number of prominent U.S. politicians and condemned in many Western press organs. In UN circles it has been assessed as a "cynical challenge to the world public."

Finally, the American leader also distinguished himself in recent days in his favorate field: as a champion of anticommunism. His speech in Washington, delivered on the occasion of the latest provocative venture known as Captive Nations Week, probably broke all records for anticommunism and anti-Sovietism in the West, beginning with Winston Churchill's notorious Fulton speech in 1946, which was the signal for the "cold war" against the world of socialism.

The White House chief dons the garb of a "defender of freedom" against the mythical "communist totalitarianism." In fact, he and his administration play the part of the most zealous champions and proponents of the policy of great-power totalitarianism in the interests of the most double-dyed reactionary imperialist U.S. circles. Here all freedoms are set aside provided that they apply to someone else, even including Washington's closest allies.

Is not this indicated by the sharply increasing dissatisfaction of leading capitalist countries in recent days with the American policy of undermining normal international trade and economic relations? This refers above all to the unilateral ban imposed by Washington on the delivery of equipment for a gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe and its attempts to forcibly impose this "sanctions policy" on its partners, and as well as to the arbitrary protectionist measures which make it more difficult for various West European and Japanese goods to gain access to the American market.

"Reagan is attempting, regardless of national borders," the Washington POST indicates, "to impose American laws on foreign companies.... The Europeans, Japanese and Canadians regard this as a challenge not only to their foreign policy, but to their sovereignty."

Michel Jobert, French minister of foreign trade, described the U.S. stance as "shameless and aggressive" toward the West Europeans and threatened an "escalation of retaliatory measures."

In the last few days, statements of protest and refusal to submit to American diktat have also been made by official representatives of the FRG, Britain, Italy, Japan and a number of other Western countries, as well as by the EEC leadership.

This gave a West German newspaper every reason to compare the results of Washington's policy of economic boycott and sanctions with respect to the USSR and the other socialist countries to the effect of a shell exploding in its own gun barrel.

The senseless course, extremely dangerous to mankind, pursued by Washington politicians who have gotten the bit between their teeth and are careening down the path of confrontation, stubbornly sabotaging the cause of disarmament and the lessening of the military threat, undermining the development of normal business ties in the world and dreaming of establishing a totalitarian order on the planet under the auspices of American imperialism, will bring them neither laurels nor success. There are forces in the world capable of barring the way to the admirers of brute force and adventure.

### A Planetwide March

A really remarkable sign of our times is the rapidly increasing activation of the people's masses everywhere in the struggle against the danger of war. Increasingly broad strata of the population of both the very citadel of imperialism -- the United States -- and other capitalist countries are becoming imbued with keen awareness that the matter of war and peace cannot be farmed out to professional bourgeois politicians, diplomats and military men. The stake is now too great in their political game in the international arena -- the stake is the very existence of human civilization.

Last week was no exception in this respect. Not a day passed without the editorial office teleprinters tapping out reports from various corners of the earth about more and more actions by peace supporters. Here are a few of them:

A peace festival was held in the West German city of Nurnberg. "There is nothing more important than peace" was the main slogan for the 9,000 participants.

In the Finnish city of Suomussalmi, an international peace camp has opened. The representatives of youth and women's organizations who have gathered there from the countries of northern Europe, the United States, the FRG and Ireland will discuss questions of the struggle for peace and an end to the arms race.

A jubilee session was held in Canada devoted to the 25th anniversary of the Pugwash Movement, in whose ranks scientists from many countries wage the struggle for peace and international cooperation. On the other side of the globe, in Manila, capital of the Philippines, there was a national conference for peace and disarmament.

A notable, significant mass antiwar action in recent days was the Peace March-82. The participants passed through Stockholm, Helsinki, Vyborg, Leningrad and Kalinin and arrived in Moscow on 21 July. In a few days' time they will continue their route to Minsk. At the large rallies held with the participation of the Soviet people, it was loudly declared that the aim of peace supporters in all countries is the same -- to save the world from thermonuclear conflagration.

Today it may be said without exaggeration that a mighty peace march of peoples is developing all over the planet and the peoples will be able to defend their sacred right to life.

## FIRST 300-KILOMETER SECTION OF PIPELINE LAID

LD271916 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- Builders of the world's longest gas main to link Siberia with Western Europe today completed the pipeline's first 300-kilometre section.

"The pace of building the transcontinental pipeline has grown faster every day since the Soviet Union adopted additional measures to offset the U.S. administration's discriminatory actions," Boris Shcherbina, USSR minister for building enterprises in the oil and gas industry, told journalists.

A total of 58 mechanised building teams, each equipped to perform all necessary operations, are now working on the 4,660-kilometre gas main. One such team lays an average of one kilometre of pipeline a day. "This will ensure that the trunk pipeline will become operational on schedule and our West European partners will receive Siberian gas in the first quarter of 1984," the Soviet minister said.

He added that all building work on the gas pipeline is fully mechanised. The gas main will have a total of 41 pumping stations on its route. They will be complete with powerful turbines which will send Siberian gas rushing through the pipes at a speed of an express train under a pressure of 75 atmospheres. "Earlier the Soviet Union intended to buy 25-megawatt turbines for this gas main abroad. But following Washington's discriminatory measures, we mastered their manufacture ourselves. The Soviet industry has long manufactured gas turbines with capacities ranging from 5 to 16 megawatts. Now also a 25-megawatt turbine has been developed in Leningrad. It will go into serial production from the start of 1983. Thus, the international gas pipeline to carry Siberian gas to Austria, Belgium, Italy, France and West Germany, will be equipped with turbines of the same capacity as planned before, but now they will be of Soviet make," the minister said.

The high quality of welding is essential in building the cross-country pipeline. Such quality is ensured by the Soviet welder Sever-1 which welds two pipes together in just four minutes. The licence covering the Soviet method of electric resistance welding was bought by the United States and Japan.

Other Soviet machinery such as a trenching machine which can move 1,200 cubic metres of permafrost earth in one hour, the cross-country vehicle Tyumen capable of hauling 30 tons of cargoes across impassable marshland and heavy-duty pipe-layers also speed up work considerably.

The Soviet Union manufactures all the necessary machines allowing the fast building of pipelines in any climatic conditions. The USSR is now simultaneously building three major gas mains. In all, six trunk gas pipelines with an aggregate length of 20,000 kilometres will be built in the Soviet Union in the current five year plan period (1981-85).

## DEPUTY MINISTER SEES PIPELINE AS EASY PROJECT

PM280905 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 20 Jul 82 p 1

[Unattributed interview with G. Sudobin, deputy minister of the Ministry of the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises: "Reliable Backup Services for the Export Gas Pipeline"]

[Excerpts] To start with, a piece of information from the Ministry of the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises Central Control Department: The first 300 km of main pipeline have been welded into a "thread." Welding the second thousand kilometers of section lengths has begun in preparation for racking the next run of pipeline. Everywhere, in the Arctic region, the Urals, the Carpathian Mountains, the Central Region, the route is being cleared, trenches are being dug and finished sections are being insulated and laid. Work is also beginning on the priority compressor stations. Here is what G. Sudobin, deputy minister of the construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises, has to say in commenting on this report:

If you consider that the length of the export gas pipeline is 4,465 km and that 41 compressor stations will be erected on it, the successes so far are modest. The point is that many construction and installation flowlines are still engaged in finishing work on the line section of the Urengoy-Novopskov gas pipeline and are constructing compression stations on preceding runs. Consequently, in this case we should not be guided by purely arithmetical considerations, although they should not be discounted either. Above all I want to stress that what has been done has been accomplished in literally a matter of weeks, and without any overseas supplies, by our own efforts. A course has been steered toward our own technology and equipment, our own Soviet technical, technological and organizational solutions.

At meetings and workers' gatherings which have been held in labor collectives along the route and at the enterprises producing construction equipment, the creators of the new transcontinental fuel line stressed their firm determination to respond to the U.S. administration's discriminatory measures by bringing new reserves into play and using them to commission the project ahead of schedule.

As is well known, in their July resolution the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers approved the patriotic initiative to ensure the timely commissioning of the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod main gas pipeline. This resolution also stipulated the supply of gas to domestic consumers would be effected in the volumes set by the 5-year plan while the supply of gas for export would be in accordance with the concluded contracts — that is from 1984.

Therefore, despite all the impediments, the "gas-for-pipes" contract, rightly called "the deal of the century," is in operation. Gas from far-off Arctic Urengoy will reach the West European countries along pipelines supplied by the FRG.

The route of the West Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline is harsh and difficult. The construction workers have to cross almost 150 km of permafrost, over 700 km of swamps, over 2,000 km of forest, 545 km of mountain tracts in the Urals and Carpathians and 561 large and small rivers with underwater lines totaling 200 km in length. The large rivers include the Ob, Volga, Kama, Don, Dnepr and Dnestr. The route intersects highways and railroads 417 times.

Large-scale work also has to be done at the Urengoy gas deposit, primarily including the construction of installations for the comprehensive preparation of the gas. They will ensure that hundreds of billions of cubic meters of gas are transported annually from this deposit alone.

It should be noted that for all its impressiveness in terms of the scale of the construction and installation work and the time schedules for its implementation, the installation of the Urengoy-Uzhgorod gas pipeline is in no way a supertask of particular complexity for our country in engineering and economic terms. As is well known, this main pipeline is one of six very large gas pipelines which are being laid in the current 5-year plan from West Siberia to the central regions of the European USSR. The first two such pipelines -- from Urengoy to Moscow and Urengoy to Petrovsk -- have been constructed ahead of schedule. The installation of the line section of the third main pipeline -- from Urengoy to Novopskov -- will also be completed ahead of the set deadline, by the end of the year.

There is thus every ground for speaking with confidence of the successful implementation of the lofty pledges on the export gas pipeline route too. This is being confirmed by practical deeds by our leading workers, who are carrying out with great enthusiasm their shock labor in honor of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

Nonetheless, among the six main gas pipelines, those central construction projects of the 5-year plan, the Urengoy-Pomary-Uzhgorod pipeline occupies a special place. There are many reasons for this. One important one, as is clear to our friends and to our enemies, is that the U.S. "sanctions" cannot disrupt the Soviet Union's plans. These plans will be implemented. Our confidence is based on our many years' experience -- the greatest experience in the world -- in constructing super-long distance gas pipelines, on our motherland's powerful industrial potential and on the patriotic initiative of many Soviet labor collectives in ensuring the commissioning ahead of schedule of the export gas pipeline.

I should like to draw attention to one more circumstance. The start of work on the Urengoy-Uzhgorod pipeline coincided with the CPSU Central Committee April resolution "On the Work of the Ministry of the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises on Retooling and Introducing Progressive Methods in Construction Production." This policy document defines the new stage in the development of scientific and technical progress in petroleum and gas construction and directs the sector's collectives toward more economical use of material resources and manpower and the extensive introduction of progressive work methods and leading experience into production.

These reserves are now being put into operation everywhere. In accordance with the measures approved by the collegium of the Ministry of the Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, dozens of so-called comprehensive production lines performing all route operations without exception have been created on the main construction sites and primarily the route to West Europe. Their output is a gas pipeline section ready for operation. The daily "stride" of this kind of open-air mobile construction and installation shop is 1 kilometer and more.

Naturally, all operations have been mechanized to the maximum. The construction workers have been provided with highly productive domestically produced equipment created by our scientists and designers. This year at the ministry's plants alone over 70 types of new machinery and mechanical gear for laying main pipelines under any natural and climatic conditions are in series production. They include powerful rotary excavators with a productivity of over 1,200 cubic meters of soil, including permafrost, and in particular heavy pipe layers with a capacity of 50 tons based on a domestically produced tractor, hydraulic dredges with a dredging depth of up to 25 meters and a productivity of 300 cubic meters an hour, and the Tyumen swamp buggies on whose platform a powerful excavator can be installed; and a welding base has been created.

Also unique is the Sever-1 automated welding complex for the electrocontact automatic welding of large-diameter pipes. In terms of productivity the complex has no equal in the world. These qualities have attracted the attention of a number of U.S. and Japanese firms which have acquired licenses.

In installing compressor stations, the industrial modular method of construction has become widespread. This method makes it possible to have the time taken to commission projects.

The rich experience accumulated by our construction workers, their high standard of technical equipment and finally the construction project itself, which is an example of mutually advantageous international cooperation -- all this serves as a real basis for the successful completion, within tight schedules, of the world's largest fuel sector construction project.

## U.S. SANCTIONS, BLOCKADES SEEN AS INEFFECTIVE

LD280248 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The governments of France, West Germany, Italy and Britain have defied the American pressure and refused to halt the supplies to the Soviet Union of gas equipment manufactured in Western Europe under American license. The Reagan administration's sanctions are described as unlawful and violating the sovereignty of other nations. Here is a commentary from Igor Aleksandrov of our staff:

Washington's plan was to undermine the construction of a huge gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe. This ambitious plan for the United States administration has been proved quite unrealistic. It is amazing that such unrealistic plans could form the basis of the foreign policy of a nation known for its respect for business. It is common knowledge that attempts to punish the Soviet Union by various economic sanctions have never amounted to anything.

So what is the Reagan administration hoping for now by introducing its sanctions to stop the supplies of equipment for the pipeline from Siberia? The Soviet Union requires 4 million tons of high-quality steel pipes to complete the project. Western companies were to supply a mere 12 percent of this amount. Even if the Western supplies were cut off altogether this would not have stopped work on the project. The same goes for the supplies of gas-pumping equipment. The Soviet Union can itself produce such equipment and indeed the manufacture of gas-pumping facilities is being expanded in this country. Only the naive can hope that a ban on the supplies of equipment manufactured under American license can interfere in any way with the construction of the pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe.

It is not surprising, therefore, that America's allies have refused to support Washington's policy of trade sanctions.

Prime Minister Thatcher said bluntly that in her opinion the sanctions will ultimately backfire, because America's reputation as a trading partner will be undermined. The House Republican minority leader, Robert Michel, described the policy of sanctions as a farce and underlined that it will hit the American workers. Many people in the United States are aware of this, but the White House continues to turn a blind eye on the actual results of its anti-Soviet sanctions. This ostrich practice has not yet helped anyone.

Washington's trade war against the Soviet Union is part of its overall policy stemming from great power ambitions, economic and political ignorance, and disregard for the economic might of the socialist countries and commonsense. President Brezhnev has made the following statement on the issue of blockades and sanctions of various kinds: He said that the Soviet Union is a big country with a powerful economy and rich resources. The socialist community in general has a still bigger potential. The socialist countries can survive any sanctions or blockades and there must be no doubt on that score.

## NOVOYE VREMYA ASSESSES OPEC DISARRAY ON QUOTAS

PM281003 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 29, 16 Jul 82 p 9

[R. Andreasyan "commentary": "Time of Trials"]

[Text] The extraordinary 65th OPEC conference was held in Vienna on 10 July. A decision was adopted for the time being to keep the total volume of oil extraction at 792 million tons (per year), the level set at the conference in May. But the participants in the Vienna meeting were unable to reach agreement on maintaining the oil extraction quotas they agreed on in March. Iran and Libya insisted that Saudi Arabia should further decrease its extraction -- the largest -- and declared that they intend to go beyond the limits of the quotas set for them. The Saudi delegation was reluctant, as before, to commit itself to any pledges.

Iran, Libya and Nigeria began to exceed their quotas soon after the May conference. This helped disrupt to some extent the already unstable equilibrium in the oil market and caused a new fall in prices.

At the same time, the quota set for Nigeria was 40 percent lower than in 1979, and those for Iran and Libya were cut nearly to 1/2 or 1/3 of their former levels; they were reducing their output from a much lower volume than Saudi Arabia.

A difficult situation is now emerging for most of the OPEC members. In essence, only Saudi Arabia continues to receive more than it can spend from oil exports. Of course, its revenue has also fallen, but it did much to promote the formation of a market surplus when it compensated for the fall in extraction in Iraq and Iran and literally flooded the market with its oil during an economic crisis.

Incidentally, it was above all because of Riyadh's reluctance to use the oil weapon (embargo) against the United States -- the patron of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon -- that the 28th session of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), held in Tunis 16 June, failed to adopt a decision on oil measures of influence on American imperialism. This proposal was put forward by Libya and supported by Algeria.

Thus, in the conditions of economic crisis and imperialism's intrigues, the old differences between the members of the organization have clearly taken the upper hand for the time being. Time will tell whether the OPEC members can overcome the internal crisis in their organization -- a crisis which can only play into the hands of imperialist forces.

## ENVOY SAYS USSR, EAST BLOC TO SIGN LOS TREATY

BK231403 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] The Soviet Union has indicated that it will sign the Law of the Sea convention in Caracas in December. The president of the Law of the Sea [LOS] conference, Ambassador Tonny Koh, said this in an interview with Singapore Broadcasting Corporation today.

The Soviet Union abstained in the voting for the text of the treaty following the conference last year [as heard] in April. Ambassador Koh, who is also Singapore's representative at the United Nations, said he had learned recently that the Soviet Union had decided to sign the treaty after all. He stated that the other Warsaw Pact countries, which had also abstained, would now follow Moscow's example.

Ambassador Koh added that Britain, West Germany and other Western countries are reviewing the treaty text. He hoped that they would eventually join France and Japan, which had voted for the text, in signing the treaty.

If this happens, Ambassador Koh said, the entire treaty, including the chapter on sea bed mining, would be viable once it came into force, even without the United States as a signatory.

Ambassador Koh stressed that specific U.S. interests, such as its military security and resources interests, would not necessarily be protected by customary international law alone if the United States did not become a party to the treaty.

The United States, he said, runs the risk of having its right to transit passage in straits vital to its global strategic interests, for example, challenged by states who had become parties to the treaty and thus consider such matters governed solely by the Law of the Sea treaty.

## USE OF MONOPOLY CAPITAL FOR UN PROGRAMS DECRIED

LD232055 Moscow TASS in English 1843 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Geneva July 23 TASS -- At a session of the U.N. Economic and Social Council (Ecosoc) on the question of the activities of the UNDP (United Nations Development Program), now held here, the Soviet representative resolutely spoke out against the plans of some Western circles for a broad reliance on private capital as the principal source of financing the programs and technical assistance projects carried out by the U.N. family.

"What is at issue, he said, is radically changing the [words indistinct] the UNDP activities and turning that organization into an international entity for the penetration of foreign private capital into the economies of the developing countries under a U.N. flag. These proposals indicate the desire of the leading capitalist countries to subject the organizational and operational mechanism of the UNDP to the interests of monopoly capitalism, and to achieve a further osmosis of that program with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) and other credit and finance institutions known for their undemocratic system of decision-making." These proposals, he went on to say, agree with the ideas of those who describe the official development assistance as 'anachronism' and openly advocate an unlimited and unorganized play of the market forces and the freedom of action for the monopoly capitalism.

Some of the Western countires, the Soviet representative continued, are using the United Nations for reaping profits. When their companies and firms participate in UNDP programs and projects, they get per each dollar invested 2 to 3 dollars in direct profits. What can await the UNDP in the future, should the proposals to revise the fundamental principles of its activity at the expense of the interests of the developing countries and to make the UNDP into a credit and finance establishment under the control of private monopoly capitalism and the IBRD be adopted, can be illustrated by how the programs for providing assistance to Vietnam and Argentina were considered. The Soviet delegation resolutely condemns the discriminatory position taken by the administration and some members of the UNDP governing council in connection with the artificial problems created by themselves in adopting some of the projects of assistance to these countries. The basis of this position is openly unseemly political motives of the aggressive imperialist circles.

## 'WILD WEST' SPIRIT AT ODDS WITH HELSINKI ACT

LD271920 Moscow TASS in English 1841 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow Jul 27 TASS -- "In Europe it is the spirit of Helsinki that is valued and not the spirit of the Wild West," stresses LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

Publishing in its July 28 issue a commentary devoted to the 7th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the European Conference (August 1, 1975), the weekly writes that the present anniversary evokes not only satisfaction that Europe does not know war. On the present anniversary "one experiences alarm: How long will we, Europeans, be allowed to live in peace?"

"Seven years have passed since the signing of the Helsinki Act," the paper continues. "But it seems that seventy have passed, so conflicting is what is recorded in it with the spirit of meanness, confrontation and enmity, with the spirit of the times when the American Wild West was developed that has now been injected into international relations by those who are in power in Washington. This concerns the U.S. policy as a whole and not just relations with the USSR and states of the socialist community. Washington's allies are also experiencing the rude pressure and cavalier manners of the American leaders, on the one hand, and their political incompetence, on the other hand."

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA queries: "Why should our European matters depend on who is now in the White House in Washington, on the predilections, political vision and even educational level of its temporary occupant? Why is European peace being linked already not only with the degree of belligerence of various military-strategic doctrines current at the given moment in the United States but also with what 'guy' the California corporations, which have accumulated much power, decide to put in the main chair in the American capital?... During the past two-three years these questions have become firmly entrenched in the minds of many people, including in West European countries that are allies of the United States," the paper notes.

## OFFICIAL CRITICIZES U.S. OLYMPIC PREPARATIONS

PM271003 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 82 p 8

[Unnamed PRAVDA correspondent's interview with S.P. Pavlov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Committee for Physical Culture and Sport and of the USSR National Olympic Committee: "Source of Victories" -- date and place of interview not specified]

[Excerpt] [Question] What can you say about the Soviet team's preparations for the 1984 winter and summer Olympics?

[Answer] The Soviet sportsmen's preparations are proceeding systematically. By longstanding tradition, mass competitions enable us to discover talented young sportsmen. The Fifth Winter Spartakiad of the USSR peoples vindicated our hopes. We are also expecting a great deal of the Eighth Summer Spartakiad. Incidentally, it has again been decided to make these competitions open and to invite foreign sportsmen to participate. These major comprehensive competitions will be virtually the main rehearsal before the Olympics since it has been learned that the organizing committee of the Los Angeles games is not going to hold pre-Olympic competitions and has denied the U.S. National Olympic Committee the opportunity to organize a 1983 national sports festival in the future Olympic arenas.

Our strongest sportsmen are ready to compete at the highest level. At the same time, we are perfectly well aware that difficult trials lie in store for Soviet athletes at the 1984 Olympics. While at the winter games in Sarajevo this is associated only with sharpened rivalry, at the summer Los Angeles Olympics outside circumstances by no means related to sport may have an impact.

Until recently, certain figures in international sport and the mass news media ascribed to us the intention to boycott the Los Angeles games in retaliation for the American-organized boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow, which was an ignominious failure. Of course, these individuals have no concrete facts. It can only be supposed that they are either proceeding from their own logic and morality or deliberately trying to create tension in international sport. We have explained that we have no intention of creating difficulties for the Los Angeles games and that all our efforts are aimed at strengthening the Olympic movement.

At the same time, the USSR National Olympic Committee is critical of the situation with regard to the preparations for the 1984 Olympics. It is well known that the organizing committee, without the support of the city authorities, the State of California or the U.S. Government, is preparing "spartan" games in the hope of making the maximum amount of money. We, like the national Olympic committees of many countries, are worried by the excessive activity of U.S. commercial organizations which, it is already clear, are the real hosts of the Los Angeles games. So we are stating that in the interests of the sportsmen of all countries, we will insist on unconditional observance of the rules of the Olympic Charter by the organizers of the Los Angeles games. Compliance by the organizers of the 1984 Olympics with the generally accepted international guarantees is the sole condition for participation by Soviet sportsmen in the next Summer Olympics.

[Question] The Olympic movement is clearly still being affected by certain Western politicians' attempts to exacerbate the international situation.

[Answer] Definitely. Sport is not isolated from the processes taking place in the world. However, the USSR National Olympic Committee is convinced that this can be successfully countered. The Olympic movement has experienced various hard times. Remember that in 1952, when the winds of the cold war were blowing in the world, someone had the idea of dividing the Olympic village -- athletes from socialist countries were lodged in one part, those from capitalist countries in the other. The sportsmen proved the absurdity of this "idea." The young people wanted communication and friendly contact. Since then Olympians have invariably lived as a single family, which is a small but instructive illustration of the desire of people from different countries to live in peace and harmony.

We view the future of the Olympic movement with optimism. After all, it reflects mankind's desire for mutual understanding and peace.

## TRUD: LAW-ABIDING CHINESE IN MPR TREATED FAIRLY

PM280735 Moscow TRUD in Russian 7 Jul 82 p 3

[Dispatch from Ch. Galsin, special correspondent of Mongolian trade union newspaper KHUDULMAR, and TRUD special correspondent P. Negoitsa under rubric "Reportage From Mongolia:" "Seeing Things With an Unbiased Eye"]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar -- For historical reasons, several thousand Chinese are permanent residents of the Mongolian People's Republic. While still Chinese citizens, they enjoy equal opportunities with Mongolian citizens. But, as the Mongolian press reports, a substantial number of able-bodied Chinese living in the MPR are doing everything they can to avoid socially useful labor and are illegally engaging in private enterprise and black marketeering. This strikes at the very foundations of the policy of the MPRP and the Mongolian state and, as is clear from a MONTSAME agency report carried by our newspapers the other day, a group of PRC nationals has therefore been deported by decision of the relevant Mongolian organs for engaging in criminal activities, contravening socialist legality and living off unearned income.

Beijing propaganda, which is adept at falsification and disinformation, exploits cases of this kind in order to twist the facts and imply that the parasites shirking socially useful labor in Mongolia are being persecuted merely because they are Chinese. Meetings we have had in Ulaanbaatar have left us no doubt about the spuriousness of the Maoists' claims.

...We had been talking at the construction trust for 3 hours but nobody wanted to stop. Behind every story there was a human story; just like a stream, every human life flows along an invisible course into the river of history.

Ren Shuosheng is the daughter of a professional artist and was born in Ulaanbaatar. She does not remember her father but her mother, who worked in a Chinese workers' club, was awarded the Order of the Polar Star on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the Mongolian revolution.

After her mother's death, Shuosheng went to China but was unable to find work, so she decided to return to Mongolia for good. Even the birds fly to their native area, she said, and Mongolia is my real home.

In Ulaanbaatar, Shuosheng heads a construction team of 16 people, including her husband. Like most of the workers in the team, Shuosheng belongs to the Mongolian trade unions.

"Many of my friends," she told us, "work in the clothing industry and in workshops."

Shuosheng plans to retire soon. She is 52 years old, and has two married daughters who have finished secondary school.

Here is another case. Han Sharong is 57 years old, came to the MPR in 1945, and has six children and a Mongolian wife named Tsend-ayuush. For the last 7 years he has been working in a construction trust in the capital, on a team comprising 13 Chinese and two Mongolians. Two years ago he visited China, where he met with relatives. Asked whether or not he would like to emigrate to China, he replied that he has no intention of doing so. Sharong's children are attending a Mongolian school. His eldest son, Batbayar (a Mongolian name), is in the armed forces.

"I would find it hard to live in China," Sharong said. "I want my children to study and to have interesting lives."

Sharong has a small house with a television, radio and essential household goods.

"Just like Mongolian citizens," Sharong told us, "we can choose a trade to our liking and acquire the requisite skills. All of the country's schools and specialized academic institutions are open to our children. I am saying all this in order to once again stress that those Chinese citizens who work honestly in Mongolia can have a perfectly good life. At any rate, nobody has ever tried to demean my dignity as a human being."

Sharong's earnings are marked on his trade union card. They vary from month to month since the construction trust does more renovation work in summer than during the cold part of the year, but they average out at a pretty fair sum.

Wang Baogui, a 30-year-old construction team leader, is also comfortably off. He related an experience which was a real eye-opener for him.

"I knew an elderly man by the name of Chao Futi who ran his own vegetable store. Suddenly it became known that he had been deported for engaging in sabotage against Mongolia. Following this incident, I became more wary and careful in my choice of friends and acquaintances among Chinese living in Mongolia like myself."

"My father has always been an example to me. For more than 20 years now, he has worked at the No 1 Tets in Ulaanbaatar. He is a top, that is, sixth grade turbine mechanic. Whenever he has visitors he proudly shows off his testimonials and commendations for shock labor. He tells them of the joy of being a skilled specialist and the feeling of being needed by others."

"I have no desire to live in conflict with the laws of the country where I have grown up and married and where I have obtained work and am respected," Baogui continued. "Only those who work honestly can be my firends. I have no time for those who don't work and condemn them as parasites. Unfortunately, however, there are such people among us, and one even encounters outright saboteurs like Chao Futi."

Baogui became visibly emotional.

"We are the same age," he said. "I believe that in our lifetime the day will come when China will live amicably with the Soviet Union and Mongolia. This is in the interests of every socialist country."

These are just a few personal histories. Many more examples of this kind can be cited, but they would all confirm that every Chinese now living in Mongolia has the right to decide for himself which path to take in life. All the prerequisites for this have been furnished. Those who, like Shuosheng, Sharong and Baogui, have chosen the path of honest labor have the same concern and attention lavished on them by the state as hundreds of thousands of their Mongolian fellow citizens.

## IZVESTIYA HITS PRC'S INTEREST IN UK WEAPONS

PM271239 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed "rejoinder" from "The World Today" feature compiled by S. Agafonov: "Beijing Hypocrites"]

[Text] There are truly no bounds to hypocrisy. The last volleys of the war in the South Atlantic had not had time to fade away before Beijing joined the ranks of those interested in buying British military equipment, which "made a good showing" during the Falklands crisis. It is a case of China's intention to buy Sea Dart air defense missiles from Britain. The facts show that the Chinese politicians were unembarrassed by the blatant discrepancy between official Beijing's indignation at the colonial adventure launched by the British and the present "pragmatic" steps.

The facts clearly show what is more precious to Beijing -- widely broadcast advantages promised by a partnership with imperialism and reaction. Whether it is cooperation with the Republic of South Africa or Israel, South Korea or Guatemala, the same scheme is used -- the end justifies the means or, as Deng Ziaoping once put it, "It is not important what color a cat is as long as it catches mice."

Gripped by ambitious desires, in their eagerness to attain their set goals, the Chinese leaders are using any opportunity without thinking of the consequences of their actions. Yet it would be worth while to think about them....

## IZVESTIYA ON SOVIET AID IN SINO-JAPANESE WAR

PM271005 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by Prof G. Astafyev: "From Positions of Internationalism"]

[Text] It was 45 years ago, July 1937, that the Japanese militarist circles provoked a clash with Chinese troops and unleashed a war with China. The imperialist powers, primarily the United States and Britain, by supplying Japan with oil, steel and other strategic materials, essentially set out on a path of encouraging the Japanese aggressors. Only the Soviet Union, loyal to its policy of friendship with the Chinese people, resolutely opposed Japan's expansionism. In the League of Nations and at the Brussels Conference, the USSR representatives demanded the imposition of sanctions against Japan and the adoption of real measures to halt its aggressive actions. U.S. and British sabotage, however, eliminated the possibility of taking this decision, and the conference limited itself to a formal denunciation of agression.

In contrast to the positions taken by the United States and Britain, the Soviet Union had already concluded a nonaggression treaty with China on 21 July 1937. The sides denounced resorting to war as a means of resolving international disputes and renounced it as a tool of national policy. Even before the conclusion of the treaty, the Soviet Union had taken a number of specific steps in 1934-36 to oppose Japan's predatory policy.

After Japan had seized eastern and southern China and, under its pressure, France and Britain had closed the roads leading to China from Indochina and Burma, China was totally isolated. The way across Xinjiang was the only route linking China with the outside world. In this connection, it is hard to overestimate the part played by the Soviet Union's aid in implementing the program to develop Xinjiang.

The USSR gave the Xinjiang provincial government two large commodity credits in 1935 and 1936 to create an industrial infrastructure, to build roads and to develop motor transport, which laid the foundation for that province's subsequent transformation into an important base of the resistance war.

One of the main avenues on this plane was the construction and commissioning of a highway across Xinjiang and into the territory of Gansu Province. Under extremely harsh conditions, frequently at altitudes of 1,500-2,000 meters above sea level, Soviet road engineers and Chinese workers ensured by their selfless work the commissioning of a 2,925 km highway from Sary Ozek station on the Turkestan-Siberian railroad to the city of Lanzhou. Before the road's construction trucks took over a month to make the journey; afterward the freight delivery time was cut in half. As many as 4,000 Soviet engineers worked on the highway, and 5,260 trucks were dispatched along it, handing over their loads at the end of the journey to the Chinese authorities.

The main difficulty was fueling the truck columns. In this connection the need arose to seek fuel locally, that is, to prospect for oil deposits and organize extraction and refining [peregonka]. As early as 1935-36 a geological expedition was organized, which discovered an oilfield in the region of Shihuo city. An agreement was signed with the Xinjiang provincial government on the construction in Xinjiang, using Soviet credit and equipment, of an oil refinery in Tushanji with a capacity of 50,000 tons of oil a year. It was commissioned in 1940.

The delivery of military freight to China essentially began in 1937-38. Under agreements, Soviet motor transport vehicles and aircraft supplied, via Xinjiang, a large quantity of combat equipment sufficient to equip 20 divisions -- about 1,000 fighter and bomber aircraft, 1,140 artillery pieces, 100 tanks, and a large quantity of machineguns, rifles and ammunition. In addition to these armaments, in 1939-40 the USSR, at the Chinese Government's request, constructed an aircraft assembly plant in the city of Urumqi (capital of Xinjiang Province) geared to the assembly of 300-450 aircraft from components delivered from the USSR, and it created a flight school in the city of Kulda training 3- to 4-man crews for each aircraft supplied from the USSR.

The Chinese Government asked the USSR to send China a group of military specialists as advisers to various categories of troops and instructors to train Chinese airmen and aircraft technicians. This request was met immediately. The number of specialists sent to China in 1941 totaled 3,665. Among them were many commanders who subsequently won renown by their military talents and victories in the Soviet people's Great Patriotic War -- the eminent military leaders Chuykov, Rybalko, Batov and others. Their aid played a large part in training Chinese troops in the correct use of Soviet weapons and in the application of Soviet tactical methods as well as in combined operations of the different categories of troops.

The modern types of Soviet aircraft supplied to the Chinese Army required trained pilots. These were supplied in the form of Soviet volunteer airmen who, out of their duty of international solidarity, went to China to defend Chinese cities and civilian populations, and indeed troops, against attack by the Japanese air force, which at that time enjoyed air superiority. Groups of Soviet volunteers went to China over a period of years, eventually numbering 700 men. Some 200 Soviet airmen gave their lives defending the Chinese cities of Nangking, Wuhan and Chongqing and mounting bold, effective attacks on concentrations of Japanese troops and equipment. As the Chinese historian Peng Ming wrote, "Soviet airmen displayed heroism, persistence and a spirit of self-sacrifice in the fighting.... While U.S. capitalists were supplying Japan with gasoline and scrap iron...the Soviet heroes in the airspace above our motherland were shedding their precious blood for the interests of the Chinese people. Let the Chinese people never forget that!" (The monument erected on their grave in Wuhan is evidence of that.)

The Japanese imperialists tried by various means to prevent the Soviet Union from aiding China in its unequal struggle. To this end they applied constant military pressure on the USSR from Manchuria, threatening our far eastern borders and on two occasions trying by force to sound out our strength -- the first in July-August 1938 in the region of Lake Khasan, and the second in May-September 1939 on the Halhaiin Gol River, on the Mongolian border. The rebuff the Japanese aggressors received in both cases was at the same time real military aid to China.

The Soviet military aid, which continued for over 5 years, enabled China to hold out in the first, hardest years of the war, when the Chinese Army was poorly trained and underarmed. According to our advisers' figures, in 1937 the Chinese Army had only 1,000 guns, 500 aircraft and 70 tanks. Under these conditions supplies of Soviet weapons, several times greater than stocks in China, played a tremendous part in the struggle against Japanese militarism, as did the activity of the advisers and volunteer airmen.

Soviet aid to China during its war against Japan was a natural and graphic manifestation of the internationalism inherent in our party and all Soviet people. It was based on feelings of fraternal solidarity with the great Chinese people's struggle for their just cause and their motherland's freedom and independence.

## INCREASE IN JAPANESE MILITARY BUDGET SCORED

PM280909 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

["International Commentary" by D. Velikiy: "In Washington's Footsteps"]

[Text] The Japanese Government has decided to increase military appropriations for the 1983-84 budget year by 7.34 percent. Japan's planned spending on military purposes totals 2.77 trillion yen.

According to the government decision, the money will be squeezed out of the appropriations for education, social security, the development of culture and other purposes that the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] "hawks" regard as "secondary." As the LDP leaders have been forced to admit, by 1985 or even the year before military spending will top 1 percent of the GNP, the same 1 percent that the Japanese Government laid down as an "immutable barrier" for military spending, which it can now apparently overturn just as easily.

Thus it is clear that the political course pursued by Japan's ruling circles is increasingly at variance with the country's Constitution adopted in 1947. In defiance of the sentiments of broad circles of the Japanese public, reactionary forces are seeking to revise the Constitution and to legitimize the existence of ground, naval and air forces.

Meanwhile, the needle of the country's military compass is increasingly attracted by the magnet of American military-political interests. The Pentagon is hoping to shift onto Tokyo the functions of "defending" maritime lines of communication in the Pacific Ocean within a radius of 1,000 miles of Japanese shores.

Camouflage calls for "defense" are often to be heard in the speeches of those who determine Japan's foreign policy course. These politicians often use the threadbare bogey of the "Soviet military threat." At the same time, claims to the islands of the Lesser Kuril chain, which belong to the Soviet Union, are being repeated with equal persistence. Nevertheless, for what purposes are trillions of yen needed from the taxpayers?

The answer to that question is something that those in the White House who now see Japan as a Pacific gendarme know very well. A statement circulated by the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo says, in particular: "We believe that this is only the initial stage in the process of drawing up the budget and that there may be a further increase, particularly under the headings of military expenditure." A pretty clear instruction, don't you think?

The National Defense Agency recently adopted another 5-year program for modernizing and increasing the armed forces in 1983-87, which will cost the Japanese taxpayer 16.4 trillion yen. Over 4.5 trillion of that sum is earmarked for purchases of new armaments, including offensive armaments. This astronomical sum is almost double the country's analogous spending over the previous 5 years.

The LDP's course of rearming Japan is prompting sharp protests from broad masses of the country's public, and the government's orientation toward the U.S. military foreign policy line is making Japan increasingly dependent on American military-political interests.

## PATOLICHEV URGES USSR-JAPAN BUSINESS MEETING

OW280347 Tokyo KYODO in English 0332 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo July 28 (KYODO) -- The Soviet Union has proposed an early holding of a business cooperation meeting with Japan, a Japanese source here said Wednesday. The proposal has just been made by Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolay Patolichev to Shigeo Nagano, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the source said.

The informant said Patolichev, concurrently chairman of the Soviet-Japan Business Cooperation Committee, in a letter to Nagano, also chairman of the Japan-Soviet Business Cooperation Committee, proposed a meeting later this year. The two committees are aimed at promoting economic cooperation between the two countries, chiefly in the development of natural resources in Siberia. The committee leaders' last meeting was held in February 1979. No meeting has since been held.

Patolichev's letter to Nagano said the recent international circumstances have prevented the two committees from holding a meeting of their leaders, according to the source. However, Patolichev said in the letter that it would be appropriate for the two committees to hold a meeting of their leaders later in the year.

The letter was a reply to a letter sent to Patolichev in June by Nagano, congratulating the Soviet minister on his concurrent assumption of chairman of the Soviet-Japan Economic Committee, the sources said.

## GANDHI GREETS BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV IN TRANSIT

LD272018 Moscow TASS in English 1800 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- The prime minister of India, Indira Gandhi, has sent the following telegram to Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov:

When flying over the territory of the Soviet Union I send my warm wishes to you and in your person to the Soviet people. The time-tested multifaceted Indian-Soviet friendship is a positive factor in the world and international cooperation. Our mutually advantageous ties should be continued and strengthened. I am very much looking forward to our meeting in September. With the best wishes of health and wellbeing to you and the friendly Soviet people.

## SRI LANKA LEADER MEETS SKACHKOV; PROTOCOL SIGNED

LD280226 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] President Junius Richard Jayewardene of Sri Lanka yesterday met with the visiting chairman of the Soviet Union's State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, Semen Skachkov. They discussed bilateral economic relations. The president pointed out the importance of the USSR's assistance in the development of his country's economy. On the same day a protocol was signed in Colombo for the training of Sri Lankan personnel in the Soviet educational establishments for the next 4 years.

## U.S. THREATENS TO CUT OFF BANGLADESH AID

LD271514 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Dacca July 27 TASS -- Washington threatens to discontinue economic and food aid to Bangladesh, the Bangladesh press writes. The present American administration, writes the newspaper SANGBAD, is irritated and displeased that the Bangladesh Government has refused to supply monkeys to the Americans, in violation of an agreement the Pentagon used to stage experiments with the monkeys to study the impact of neutron radiation on animals.

The newspaper EKOTA points out that the United States ultimately switched from persuasian to rude undisguised threats, using as an instrument of pressure the U.S. Embassy in Dacca and lately having chosen the Bangladesh Embassy in the United States as a target for attacks. American diplomats and the authorities have threatened that the "case" will be taken up by an American court.

When the Pentagon's interests are involved, EKOTA continues, the people in Washington totally forget humaneness and generally accepted norms of international law.

## SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA ON AFGHAN 'TERRORIST' LEADER

PM261533 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 20 July carries on page 3 a 1,200-word article entitled "The Downfall of an Elusive Killer" by Valeriy Povalyayev tracing the rise and fall of (Madzhid Kalakani), former leader of the SAMA [Organization for the Liberation of the People of Afghanistan] "terrorist" organization -- an antigovernment Afghan group recently smashed, the writer claims, by government security organs. The author goes on to claim that the group was equipped and funded by the Chinese and was briefed to terrorize Kabul from its base in the district of (Shirinau) -- the home of a certain (Madali) -- where a letter thanking the Chinese ambassador in Pakistan for aid, weapons and money is said to have been discovered upon the owner's arrest. Tha author concludes by describing (Kalakani's) alleged cowardice at the moment prior to execution by firing squad.

## BARKAUSKAS-LED DELEGATION MEETS WITH INDONESIANS

LD272136 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Report by Aleksandr Fedonin in Jakarta]

[Text] Today the delegation of Soviet parliamentarians headed by Comrade Barkauskas, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, met Speaker Daryatmo and other leaders of the Indonesian parliament.

Welcoming the Soviet guests, Daryatmo stressed the importance of parliamentary links for maintaining universal peace and for further developing Soviet-Indonesian relations. Comrade Barkauskas conveyed to the leadership of the Republic of Indonesia's People's Consultative Assembly, the country's parliament, an invitation to send to the USSR an Indonesian parliamentary delegation. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

Questions of bilateral relations were also touched upon during a meeting with Adam Malik, vice president of Indonesia. Both sides confirmed their readiness to further develop friendly links between the two countries.

In a conversation with the Soviet delegation the Indonesian foreign minister gave a high assessment of the USSR's contribution to the cause of settling the Near Eastern conflict. The minister spoke with satisfaction of the Soviet Union's efforts aimed at the relaxation of international tension. Comrade Barkauskas, the head of the Soviet delegation, stressed the Soviet Union's resolve to continue the struggle for preserving the policy of detente. In this connection he dwelt in detail on the Soviet peace proposals including the spreading of measures of trust into the areas of the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

During the meeting between the members of the Soviet delegation and the Indonesian minister of trade and cooperatives, stress was laid on the common interest in broadening bilateral trade and economic links on a mutually advantageous basis.

Today the deputies of the supreme legislative organ of the Soviet Union began to acquaint themselves with the sights of the Indonesian capital.

## IZVESTIYA ATTACKS U.S., PRC, SFRY ON KAMPUCHEA

PM271555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

[S. Agafonov "Rejoinder": "Obvious Reality"]

[Text] Recent events have graphically brought to light the trends in the development of the political situation in Southeast Asia. On the one hand there is the consistent peace-loving policy of the states of Indochina aimed at developing a constructive dialogue among the states of Southeast Asia and the search for a mutually acceptable negotiated solution to disputed problems. On the other there is the policy being imposed by Washington and Beijing of stepping up confrontation, a policy based on interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

The United States and China have inspired the formation of a so-called "Coalition Goverment of Democratic Kampuchea" from the leaders of bankrupt groupings of Khmer reaction. The indecent brouhaha over the "coalition cabinet" exposes very clearly the true aims of the patrons of the enemies of People's Kampuchea, which are to hinder the onward development of the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] and cancel out the Kampuchean people's revolutionary gains.

The provocative spectacle of knocking together the "coalition" aroused angry public condemnation from the socialist countries and all the planet's progressive forces.

Czechoslovakia's RUDE PRAVO pointed out in this connection that "Kampuchea is traveling the path chosen by its people, and the numerous successes scored since Pol Pot's followers were driven out attest that no 'coalition governments' can divert them from that path." "Futile attempts being made with Beijing's direct participation and Washington's support" -- this is how Mongolia's UNEN described this unworthy sally. France's L'HUMANITE pointed out that the formation of the "cabinet" is "a crafty attempt to return Kampuchea's butchers to power."

Even the bourgeois press, analyzing the U.S.-and Chinese-inspired farce of forming the "government," was forced to note the hopelessness of that venture, at the same time emphasizing the discord tearing the "coalistion" apart. In particular, Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES, only 4 days after the gathering in Kuala Lumpur, published a report on the first signs of a split in the newly formed "cabinet."

The new initiatives advanced by the countries of Indochina during the recent Ho Chi Minh City conference of the foreign ministers of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the PRK are attracting great attention among the mass news media of various countries. The GDR press calls the Indochinese countries' proposals "a new boost to the maintenance of peace in Southeast Asia." Bulgaria's RABOTNICHESKO DELO describes the conference decisions as evidence of "the desire of the three Indochinese countries to reduce tension in Southeast Asia and turn the region into an area of mutual understanding and stability." Hungary's MTI agency emphasized the consistency of the construction approach of the SRV, Laos and the PRK to resolving the problems of Southeast Asia around the negotiating table.

The Indian press hailed the peace initiatives proclaimed in Ho Chi Minh City, pointing out that they are dictated by interests of ensuring peace in the region. Indonesia's MERDEKA focused its attention on the fact that the conference decisions "are aimed at easing tension in Southeast Asia and represent a heavy blow against the plans of Beijing and Washington with regard to that region."

Against this background one is perplexed by a statement by a spokesman for the SFRY Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs carried by TANJUG. It evaluated the creation of the "Coalition Government" as a "contribution" to the search for a political solution to the "Kampuchean problem" and defined the farce of forming the "cabinet" as a manifestation of "the Kampuchean people's right to the independent resolution of their problems." Statements of this sort appear very strange if you consider the fact that the Kampuchean people have already had their say and decided their fate. Moreover, it is a question of those people who, like Khieu Samphan or Ieng Sary, for example, are directly to blame for the annihilation of millions of Kampucheans and are now setting themselves up to speak on the Kampuchean people's behalf.

The successes of People's Kampuchea are obvious. The Kampuchean people, in fraternal unity with Vietnam and Laos and enjoying the support of all the planet's progressive forces, are confidently traveling the path of national rebirth and of building a new life.

## BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN PARLIAMENTARIANS -- Moscow July 27 TASS -- Today in Moscow Yuriy Zhukov, member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the Committee of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR, met with a group of members of the Federal Parliament of Australia -- participants in the movement "Labour Parliamentarians for Peace and Justice," who are in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies. The conversation dealt with questions of parliamentarians' participation in the struggle for disarmament and peace. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1746 GMT 27 Jul 82 LD]

## REAGAN COMMENTS ON POLISH SITUATION VIEWED

LD272300 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Yuriy Borisov commentary]

[Text] While life in Poland is gradually returning to normal, Washington is renewing its efforts to frustrate the process of stabilization. At first glance it may appear paradoxical. U.S. leaders constantly manifest their indignation over the introduction of martial law in Poland and demand that it be lifted, but at the same time they are doing all they can to complicate the situation in Poland and provoke new tension.

Washington's two-faced attitude can be easily explained: The Reagan administration artificially creates hysteria around the events in Poland in order to further exacerbate the international situation and increase confrontation with socialist countries. This is proved, above all, by the statements of President Reagan himself. He has often demonstrated publicly his rabid anticommunism and hatred of socialism, but speaking of unbridled hysteria, his recent speech in the White House surpassed everything he had said before. He has gone beyond the framework of elementary decency, which, after all, should constrain a man occupying such a high state position. Once more the U.S. President shed crocodile tears over the fiasco of the counterrevolutionary plot. President Reagan called this course of events bitter and tragic.

One can understand him. After all, the American administration had made enormous efforts and expended considerable material means to destroy the Polish people's state using the hands of the Solidarity extremists and the bosses of antisocialist organizations. Resolute steps taken by Polish patriots have frustrated all those efforts and expenditures. But it seems that people in the American capital have not drawn suitable conclusions from this lesson. The President has once again spoken in the role of the instigator of Polish internal counterrevolution, goading it to organize disturbances and oppose the legal authority. Your cause is alive; we have not forgotten you, he declared, addressing Solidarity extremists. This kind of cause has meant pain for the Polish nation, strikes and production sabotage, anarchy and chaos, lawlessness and violence.

Striving to turn back the development of events in socialist Poland, the American administration continues its policy of economic sanctions, pressure and blackmail. Trampling on all norms of international law and the principles of mutual relations among countries, it brutally interferes in the internal affairs of a sovereign state and tries to dictate to the Polish leadership how it should solve its internal problems. All these are parts of the crusade against socialism recently proclaimed by the U.S. President. Its most important component is psychological warfare, whose scope is to widen even more. Reagan announced this in the aforementioned speech at the White House, calling for the subversion of socialism from the inside. The U.S. President has announced his intention of implementing a program of modernizing the subversive radio stations which beam programs to Poland and other socialist countries.

The American press reports that Reagan's modernization plan envisages a further allocation of several hundred million dollars for these stations. An AP correspondent has ridiculed Reagan's words about the alleged neglect of the Munich radio stations Free Europe and Liberty. In fact, the correspondent writes, they have been considerably strengthened, doubling their power since 1975. The budget allocations for these subversive centers have nearly doubled in the past 7 years from $50 million to $95 million.

The ideological aggression of Radio Free Europe is now aimed above all at People's Poland. However, as Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed in his Sejm speech, socialism in Poland is an indestructible phenomenon, and nobody should have any illusions about it.

## NEWSPAPER REPORTAGE MARKS POLISH NATIONAL DAY

### Chelm Workers Speak

PM271105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 82 p 4

[Correspondent O. Losoto report under the rubric "Today Is Polish Rebirth Day": "Thinking of the Future"]

[Text] Chelm, Warsaw, July -- This small voivodship is located on Poland's eastern border. At its center is the beautiful, green, small town of Chelm, well known to every Pole. It was here, in the first city to be liberated from the fascists, that the Polish Committee of National Liberation was founded -- the provisional organ of people's power. And it was here in a small local printing plant at dawn on 22 July 1944 that the text of the July Manifesto was printed -- the document which heralded the birth of People's Poland.

The printing plant was called Zwierciadlo. It was located in a small house which has been preserved to this day. A museum of the Polish Committee of National Liberation was opened there 3 years ago when the 35th anniversary of People's Poland was being marked.

A printer called Jacek Zajaczkowski lives in Chelm -- an old man now. It was on his door that a sergeant in Polish uniform knocked at about four in the morning on that July day saying that there was an urgent job and he must go to the printing plant.

We met with J. Zajaczkowski on the premises of the former Zwierciadlo, and I noticed how the old printer's hands trembled when Ryszard Patkowski, director of the museum, handed him a yellowed poster bearing the text of the manifesto printed in that very room 38 years ago.

"The text of the manifesto," Zajaczkowski recalls, "was partly handwritten. I spent several hours setting it up letter by letter. But the printing was the most difficult part. There was no electricity. We had to turn the press by hand, and that is very heavy work. They went out into the street. They started inviting in passers-by. A line of voluntary helpers formed. I will never forget the emotion with which they read the fresh prints of the text of the manifesto. Many had tears in their eyes -- tears of joy...."

Zajaczkowski always remained loyal to the ideas of the manifesto. In August last year counterrevolution, seeking to gain control of the press and use it in a frontal attack on the people's power, provoked strikes at printing plants. There was a threat of disruption in the publication of the party newspaper SZTANDAR LUDU, which is published in Lublin and distributed in the four neighboring voivodships. The workers of the Chelm printing plant then took on the printing, Jacek Zajaczkowski among them.

In Chelm I met with many who took part in and witnessed the historic events of 1944 in the city, the first to be liberated on Polish soil.

"How old was I then? Thirteen," Andrzej Tomza, who worked for many years at the cement plant, told me. "But I remember as if it were yesterday the three Russian soldiers who looked in at the dugout on the outskirts of the city where I was with my parents. They told us not to be afraid, to come out.... The next day there was a meeting, and the whole city greeted the liberators with flowers. You can hardly imagine how many flowers there were!"

For Jozef Pawluk the liberation of Chelm was a turning point in his life. He was already a mature man, a hereditary peasant. He greeted the birth of the people's power with joy. But the new life had to be not only built, but defended. Agents left behind by the fascists were operating in and around the city and gangs were on the prowl from the nationalist and Kulak-land-owning underground, dreaming of reviving bourgeois Poland. Pawluk joined the security organs. He was wounded by a bandit's bullet.

"We were defending our own power," J. Pawluk says, "and it was particularly terrible for us veterans to see the Solidarity dabblers in politics trying to erase Poland's postwar history and eliminate the people's socialist gains. The introduction of martial law stopped that danger. But I would like to say that counterrevolution has not laid down its arms. It has gone to ground and is changing its tactics. That must not be forgotten...."

In prewar Chelm all the "industry" consisted of 16 small workshops employing a total of some 700 people. Chelm today is a developing city and some of its enterprises are known throughout the republic. There are first and foremost the cement plants which account for about 20 percent of the country's cement production. The city's biggest enterprise is the footwear factory which bears the name of the Polish Committee of National Liberation. This is a large enterprise with the latest equipment, employing 3,400 people.

"The annual output is 4.1 million pairs of men's and children's shoes. Of these 1,145,000 pairs are intended for export to the USSR," A. Nagadowski, the deputy director, told me. "In order to make fuller use of the enterprise's capacities, we have increased exports by another 800,000 pairs of shoes on the basis of raw materials deliveries from the Soviet Union. The collective is coping with its pledges. We have completed the first 6 months of the years successfully. We are confident that we will fulfill the annual program...."

Kind words about our country were often to be heard at the factory.

"Cooperation ties with Soviet suppliers helped the collective to work smoothly at a difficult time and to be less aware of the weight of the crisis which gripped the Polish economy as a result of well-known factors. But this does not mean," we were told in the director's office and the factory party committee, "that the collective has no problems. There are still many problems."

Three-fourths of the enterprise workers are women. And difficulties with the supply of food products and industrial goods do not promote good morale. There is a housing shortage. Approximately 1,500 of the factory workers live outside the city, many of them very far away, and they have to travel to work daily.

"A section of our collective succumbed at one time to the demagogic slogans of the Solidarity extremists," H. Kosarski, secretary of the factory PZPR committee, said. "The consequences of those days are now being overcome slowly -- much more slowly than we would wish. Long, difficult work lies ahead in this direction. Our party organization has been reduced by 120 and now consists of 390 communists. We have 15 primary party organizations. Unfortunately not all of them are active enough. We now hold more open party meetings so that people can learn what questions are being discussed by communists and what the party is concerned with. It is necessary to gain ground step by step and convince people. We are stepping up our attention to work with cadres and cadre placement. We are preparing for a special committee plenum on this question. Party aktiv studies are being held. Lecturer teams have been set up with whose help we try to answer the questions which concern people. We are devoting major attention to economic information work."

....Poland's working people are marking this anniversary of the birth of the people's power at a difficult time. Intensive work is under way to lead the country out of the crisis, strengthen socialism on Polish soil and consolidate the PZPR's leading role. A part is being played in this process by the communists and working people of Chelm -- the city where people's power took its first steps.

## Present Situation 'Complex'

PM271301 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 22 Jul 82 p 3

[Unattributed article: "Fraternal People's Holiday; Today Is Poland's Rebirth Day"]

[Summary] The Polish Committee for National Liberation issued a manifesto on 22 July 1944.

Its call for a struggle for the complete liberation of the country from the fascist invaders was supported by thousands of Polish patriots. The date 22 July is now a national holiday for the Polish people -- Poland's rebirth day.

Striking changes have occured in Poland during the years of people's power. The country was industrialized in a historically short time, and wide opportunities were created for the social and cultural development of the working class and the peasantry.

"Our country gave the fraternal Polish people tremendous assistance. Some 600,000 Soviet servicemen gave their lives during the war for Poland's freedom and independence. The Soviet people helped restore the ravaged national economy and fraternally shared essential products and goods with the Polish people."

"Close ties of friendship link the servicemen of the Soviet Army and the Polish Army. The combat collaboration between our armies that emerged during the war years is strengthening and developing.

"Poland is taking an active part in the work of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact. Poland's cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries is deepening with every passing year. The tremendous importance of this cooperation has been particularly vividly displayed recently when counterrevolutionary forces, relying on the support of imperialist circles, have tried to overthrow the political and socioeconomic system chosen by the Polish people and to push Poland into an abyss of chaos and anarchy. The effective assistance of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries is making a considerable contribution to the gradual organization of economic, political and social life, which was seriously disrupted as a result of the actions of socialism's enemies.

"Polish working people are greeting their holiday in a complex situation. The imperialist states, as ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI has noted, are refusing to come to terms with the fact that the domestic political situation in Poland is gradually stabilizing. They are using all kinds of economic sanctions against Poland and some are not even ruling out the possibility of solving the 'Polish problem' by force. But these insidious plans are unfeasible. The time since the introduciton of martial law has shown that the Polish people support the Military Council of National Salvation's decisions aimed at stabilizing the situation in the country and extricating it from the crisis. The attempts to destroy socialism in Poland and to wrest the country out of the socialist community are doomed to failure."

## War Veterans Cited

PM271123 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Correspondent A. Druzenko dispatch: "Living Traditions"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The Polish National Liberation Committee was formed 38 years ago in Chelm, the first Polish city liberated from the Hitlerites. In its historic July Manifesto the Polish National Liberation Committee defined the principles of postwar Poland's state and social system and proclaimed the alliance with the Soviet Union the basis of its foreign policy. "The friendship and combat cooperation initiated by the brotherhood in arms between the Polish Army and the Red Army must be turned into a lasting alliance," the manifesto emphasized. The day of the July Manifesto's proclamation became the national holiday of People's Poland.

I was talking to some men who had gathered in Warsaw at the Main Board of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, remember that day not from textbooks, movies and memoirs. They lived through it.

Col (ret) Mikolaj Kallaur, then a second lieutenant, sees in front of him to this day the sandy bank and the temporary bridge built by sappers. After their leap over the Bug many soldiers fell to their knees and kissed the heat-yellowed grass. They were not ashamed of their tears.

They were returning home by the shortest route, pursuing the retreating but fiercely resisting enemy together with Soviet servicemen. Poles had to fight on many World War II fronts, but it was precisely they, the servicemen of the new Polish People's Army, whose first divisions were formed in the Soviet Union, who brought freedom to their country along with Soviet soldiers. The men I was talking to recalled how they believed then, during the hardest days of the war, that the good fortune and honor of liberating the motherland from the nightmare of Hitlerite occupation would fall to them. How they received Soviet weapons and took the military oath in the settlement of Seltsy near Ryazan, how they marched along the roads of Smolenskaya Oblast and suddenly saw an arrow marked "Warsaw 812 km" on a road sign, how, together with Soviet soldiers, they joined the first battle with the fascists near Lenino, and how they heard the words read out to the formation on the eve of their crossing the border: "We hold weapons in our hands in order, side by side with the servicemen of the heroic Red Army, to beat and drive the fascist invaders from Polish soil."

I crossed the Bug with the 4th Artillery Brigade," former gun commander Jozef (Tsverzh) recalled. "We tore across the pontoon bridge at full speed and reached the village of Borek, which is several kilometers south of Chelm. It was there that we learned of the July Manifesto. Several men were detailed from each battery and were sent to the city. We took leaflets containing the manifesto straight from the printing machine, and when we moved on toward Lublin we marched along the highway handing out these leaflets to people."

One day American and British military correspondents called on the Kosciuszko Division. One of them asked 2d Lt M. Kallaur: "What kind of Poland are you fighting for?" And he replied without beating about the bush: "For a Poland for the Poles, but without capitalists and landowners getting rich on the people's tears." It cannot be denied that it was not such a Poland that the reactionary circles of London and Washington and the emigre government in London wanted after the war.

Even after the bright day of victory the veterans still had to fight -- against the armed underground and those who were thinking of returning the bourgeoisie and landowners to power. The men I was talking to had lived through the time when socialism's enemies threatened to give short shrift to those who were sharing out landowners' land, nationalizing factories and plants and standing guard over the first worker-peasant state in Polish history. The enemy was smashed, but that victory had to be paid for with the lives of almost 23,000 fighters for the people's cause who died in the struggle against nationalist gangs and the counterrevolutionary underground. Their memory will be perpetuated by a monument to "those who fell in the struggle to strengthen people's power in 1944-1949," which is to be erected in the very center of the Polish capital, in Constitution Square.

I listen to these mens' words and think: Veterans really do not grow older in their souls. Of course, time spares no one: It reminds you of itself with wrinkles and ailments, and it reopens old wounds. But loyalty to duty and to the cause to which their entire life has been devoted and ardent involvement in what is happening in the country and in the world remain immutable. People in the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, which unites more than 650,000 veterans, like this laconic slogan: "Yesterday first in the struggle, today in labor for the good of People's Poland." People who fought to free the motherland and who struggle to assert socialism on Polish soil have remained true to that slogan to this day.

When the "Solidarity" extremists tried to cast aspersions on socialism's achievements in Poland by mounting a fierce propaganda campaign, the veterans opposed those insolent sallies with all the conviction of true patriots. I hear the echoes of the keen debate which took place in the words of Stefan Augustyniak, chairman of the Kosciuszko veterans club:

"We have no reason to be ashamed of what has been done over the years of people's power. It is thanks to it and to our Warsaw Pact allies that Poland has now been living under conditions of peace, independence and sovereignty for more than 30 years.

"Yes, we have made mistakes, and veterans are particularly sad to admit it. But we will allow no one to cancel out socialism's real gains in Poland."

Veterans follow the development of events in the country with profound interest. They address kind words to the present generation of Polish servicemen who have taken over from their fathers and grandfathers and are playing such an important role today in defending socialist gains and in creating conditions to surmount the crisis and stabilize the situation. Some things have already been done on this path, but it is too early to rest content, as the enemy has not abandoned his intention of undermining the socialist system. "Revolutionary vigilance is needed," Marian Krzymowski, a Kosciuszko Division veteran, emphasized in conversation, and he, like his combat comrades, knows well the meaning of that concept.

"The time thorugh which we are living," Mikolaj Kallaur reentered the conversation, "has shown once again who is Poland's friend and who its enemy. The United States is trying to break the Poles with an economic blockade, while the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are coming to our aid. This is socialist internationalism in action, the true fraternity which was shaped before our eyes, in joint battles against a common enemy."

And their thoughts went back once again to those now historical days, and they recalled the names of the Soviet soldiers and officers whose wartime paths they crossed. Brotherhood in arms during those difficult years boosted our people's friendship and cooperation, which have enjoyed such graphic embodiment in the postwar decades. The traditions of this friendship live on and bear fruit. And no intrigues by socialism's enemies can prevent this.

## Moscow Meeting

PM271221 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Fraternal Poland's Holiday"]

[Text] The Soviet people have always stood side by side with the Polish people, fulfilling their international duty, from the first days of the building of the new socialist Poland. This was stated on 20 July at a ceremonial meeting of Moscow working people's representatives to mark the 38th anniversary of Poland's resurrection.

The meeting was opened by I.N. Ponomarev, secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The speaker -- I.Ye. Klochkov, deputy chairman of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society Central Board and secretary of Moskovskiy CPSU Obkom -- stressed that now, too, at a difficult time for fraternal Poland, the Soviet Union remains its loyal friend and ally. Soviet-Polish friendship, the speaker said, has deep roots and a bright future, for these are the relations of brother-peoples.

The leader of a delegation from the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society Main Board, J. Romanik, Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee, expressed to Soviet people feelings of sincere friendship and fraternity from millions of Poles. Our friendship, he stressed, was born during the war in the struggle against fascism. It relies on Poles' deep gratitude to the Soviet people for saving them from genocide. It is strengthened by the proximity of national traditions and the two peoples' common goals.

Imperialist forces, the guest said, have not come to terms with the fact that Poland is a socialist country. Its fraternal alliance with the land of the soviets and cooperation with the other socialist countries guarantee its independence and strength.

Taking part in the meeting were B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; N.V. Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; representatives of party, soviet and public organizations and military leaders. S. Kociolek, Polish ambassador to the USSR, and members of the delegation of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society Main Board were present. On the same day S. Kociolek held a friendly meeting at the embassy to mark the notable anniversary.

## Rusakov Receives Romanik

PM271241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting at the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met on 23 July with a delegation of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society Main Board headed by J. Romanik, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, which has been participating in events in the Soviet Union celebrating the Polish national holiday -- the 38th anniversary of Poland's rebirth. Polish Ambassador to the USSR S. Kociolek participated in the conversation, which took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

## BAYBAKOV RECEIVES POLISH PLANNING CHAIRMAN

LD281040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of Gosplan, today received Comrade Madej, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers and chairman of the Planning Commission. They discussed questions concerning the further development of economic relations between our countries.

## POLISH HELP IN PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION DESCRIBED

PM271343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 82 p 4

[Report by correspondent L. Zhmyrev under the rubric "An Alliance of Working People": "Encounters on an Oil Pipeline"]

[Excerpts] Novopolotsk, Vitebskaya Oblast -- On the bank of the western Dvina near ancient Polotsk stands an enormous stone bearing obscure symbols. They say it was a marker on the trade route "from the Varangians to the Greeks."

The path of the Surgut-Polotsk oil pipeline now crosses the river at almost exactly the same point. A 300-km stretch of the pipeline -- from Andreapol in Kalininskaya Oblast to Polotsk in Belorussia -- was laid by Polish construction workers. In April last year Tyumen oil began arriving at the Novopolotsk oil refinery -- the largest in Europe -- and continued westward to Ventspils, from where it is now pumped into the holds of tankers.

The pipeline is operating but construction workers still have plenty to do. Pumping stations, accommodation for maintenance staff, and utilities have to be built, Poland's largest construction team on Soviet territory is currently engaged in this work.

Under a general agreement between the USSR and Poland signed in 1974 Polish construction workers undertook single-handedly to lay and hand over, fully operational, a stretch of oil pipeline from Andreapol to Polotsk in exchange for further oil deliveries from the USSR to Poland.

The project is almost finished. The short word "pomp" -- pumping station -- is now the one most often to be heard in the management's offices. Construction workers have adopted a socialist pledge to hand over one of them, the one outside Nevel, ahead of schedule, by 22 July, the Polish people's national holiday -- Polish liberation day.

Before leaving for the Nevel station I had another meeting -- in the office of A.G. Karalev, first secretary of the Novopolotsk Gorom. The conversation turned, needless to say, to the ties between the city's Communists and the Polish construction workers, 600 of whom are PZPR members.

"We were well aware," Albert Gavrilovich said, "just how important it was to ensure that from the first day of their stay with us our Polish friends wanted for nothing and were provided with accommodation and the necessary cultural and consumer service facilities -- all the things which help people to be more active both in their work and in society.

"Our Polish friends were given accomodation and a hospital. A residential foreign specialists center where workers with families will be able to stay is now being built downtown. We are organizing joint soirees, concerts, exhibitions and competitions." "We have developed specific procedures for strengthening the bonds of friendship and fruitful cooperation between Soviet and Polish labor collectives. Joint plans are being drawn up for various activities. Joint information and propaganda groups are regularly organized and questions relations to the progress of construction work and to living conditions and recreation are discussed. We also, of course, jointly celebrate important dates and events."

"Only recently, in April," the gorkom first secretary said, concluding the conversation, "Albin Siwak, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, came from Warsaw to visit the site. He met with workers in Novopolotsk, Velikiye Luki and Andreapol and inquired about the project's progress and problems. Pursuant to socialist community plans, he said, Soviet construction workers are currently planning the Warsaw subway and Poland's first nuclear power station and are engaged in numerous other Polish projects. For their part, here, outside Polotsk, Poles are finishing work on the oil pipeline and are collaborating in the construction of the Smolenskaya, Kurskaya and Khmelnitskaya AESes in the Soviet Union. Our first duty is to ensure good workmanship at every workplace and to fulfill our contractual obligations."

Stanislaw Kus, leader of a team of assemblers; Zdislaw Kaserek, foreman of a construction team; Waclaw Glusiec, chairman of the local committee of the Federation of Socialist Unions of Polish Youth; and others with whom I chatted on site spoke of their determination to ensure that all their work is of good quality and completed on schedule.

There was just one thing of universal concern: late and incomplete deliveries of equipment. The boiler house, for example, is ready but the boilers which should have been supplied by a boiler construction plant in the Polish city of Rumia are still not here. Some of the equipment needed for residential and consumer service facilities is also still outstanding.

V.S. Ivanov, chief engineer of the "Soyuzintergazstroy" association's Novopolotsk administration, who accompanied me on my trip to the Nevel station, explained why: First, Western firms reneged on contracts to supply Poland with pipes and the orders had to be placed with Soviet plants. Recently difficulties have arisen in the supply of equipment from Poland itself. This has resulted in a slowdown of operations and unforeseen obstacles.

...We were in the middle of saying goodbye when there was a whirring sound up in the sky. Everyone on site looked up. A helicopter was traveling from the east right along the oil pipeline route. "That's the statutory aerial inspection," someone standing nearby said. Without changing course, the inspection helicopter whirred overhead and flew westward -- along the route built with the energy of fraternal peoples' joint labor.

## SED'S HAGER HAILS VIRTUES OF SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY

PM270907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 82 p 4

[Article by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee: "Society of Real Democracy"]

[Excerpts] Berlin -- In the struggle for people's minds and hearts we rely on fundamental facts, on real socialism's values and achievements. It is these criteria of life that show that in the socialist society humanism has found its homeland and its embodiment.

One of the socialist society's greatest achievements is the right to work and to social order [ustroyennost], which has now become a matter of course. And the prime condition of better material and cultural living standards for the people is, as experience shows, the improvement of the quality and efficiency of socialist production, the comprehensive development of scientific and technical progress and the steady growth of labor productivity.

The fact that the economy and the people's creative labor aimed at achieving high economic growth in production are constantly the focus of the attention of the SED's domestic policy is not mere chance, but an urgent necessity. After all, it is precisely in this sphere that questions of continued progress in building developed socialism and of the comprehensive strengthening of state power under the conditions of the sharpened class confrontation with imperialism are primarily resolved. By developing the economy, the GDR is increasing its contribution to further strengthening the socialist community and to safeguarding peace in Europe.

Freedom and democracy are inextricably connected with all socialism's values and gains. Freedom for whom, for which class, with what content and to what end? -- that is a question that the socialist society has answered with the long practice of conscious and planned labor. Working people's active participation in building their society and their responsible way of acting in the interests of the working class and of the whole people determine the essence of freedom and of real democracy.

Is it not an unceremonious distortion of reality when the champions of the capitalist system, who guard the interests of a handful of exploiters and condemn the overwhelming majority of the people to deprivation of political rights, censure the real democracy of socialism as "totalitarianism" and laud the purely formal bourgeois democracy, which merely covers up the monopolies' power. They have been engaging in this ideological subversion for many decades. Voices advertising "political pluralism" as a means of allegedly "improving" socialism are joining in the chorus singing the praises of boureois democracy. In this way an illusory semblance of "class-neutral democracy" is created and the big bourgeoisie's monopoly of power is obscured. In this connection the following question inevitabley arises: What purpose is served by the "recommendation" that elements of the "rules of the game" for formal bourgeois democracy be transplanted to the socialist system and that opposing ideologies and groups be created?

By implanting elements alien to the socialist system, our enemies are trying to deprive that system of its vitality and to gradually undermine its ability to act with a single will and according to a single plan in the interests of the working class and all the working people, which would ultimately weaken our system and nullify the strength of political leadership. But it is in vain that socialism's enemies hope that we will forget the ABC of the laws of the revolutionary class struggle and our sacred duty to strengthen and defend the power of the working people. We will never forget the lessons of history.

Socialist democracy is developing and improving on the basis of the inexhaustible creative potential of the masses inherent in our system. Socialism and democracy constitute a single whole. But certain "well-intentioned" critics who refuse to see the achievements of real socialism are reluctant to perceive this. The decades that have passed since the Great October Socialist Revolution have shown that real working people's power is based on both the people's ownership of the means of production and a political system that guards the interests of the working class and all the working people. The linchpin of the political system of real democracy is the party, as the conscious and organized vanguard of the working class and the working people. Equipped with the reliable compass of Marxism-Leninism, it indicates the direction and the purpose of the historic onward movement of the whole people.

Socialist democracy's advantages over bourgeois democracy are most vividly manifested in the most important sphere of human life -- the sphere of material production. The constant expansion and deepening of socialist democracy is ensured by the activity of the trade unions. The main criterion of the development of socialist democracy is the creation and constant improvement of the specific conditions and potential for really broad participation by all the working people in state management of society irrespective of their race or nationality, world outlook, religious creed or social position. An achievenemt repeatedly confirmed by the entire history of socialist building in the GDR is the fact that its citizens identify themselves politically and morally with the socialist state. The creative strength of truly real democracy is vividly displayed in all spheres of the socialist society. V. I. Lenin was perfectly right when he referred to this strength as a miracle remedy that no capitalist state possesses or can possess.

## ILICHEV HOLDS TALKS WITH CHEYSSON IN PARIS

LD280714 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0640 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Paris, 28 Jul (TASS) -- Leonid Ilichev, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, was in Pairis 26-27 July for Soviet-French consultations on several topical international problems. Stepan Chervonenko, USSR ambassador to France, took part in the consultations.

Leonid Ilichev was received by the French minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, with whom he discussed questions of mutual interest. He also had a meeting with Francis Gutmann, general secretary of the French Ministry of External Relations, and G. Martin, deputy general secretary. An exchange of opinions took place with the director of the Afro-Malagasy Department of the Ministry of External Relations, (G. Ossey).

The conversations took place in a friendly and businesslike atmosphere.

## AUCCTU'S SHALAYEV RECEIVES FRENCH TU LEADER

PM280935 Moscow TRUD in Russian 22 Jul 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Meeting at AUCCTU"]

[Text] A meeting between S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU, and G. Seguy, member of the French General Confederation of Labor [CGT] Executive Commission and director of the CGT Institute of Social History, who is currently vacationing in the USSR, took place at the labor center on 20 July.

The meeting was held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

A.M. Subbotin, secretary of the AUCCTU, took part in the meeting.

## KRIVOPALOV COMMENTS ON FRANCE'S ECONOMIC PLIGHT

PM271053 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jul 82 Morning Editition p 5

[Report by correspondent A. Krivopalov on 14 July French national holiday: "Justifying Hope"]

[Excerpt] Paris -- The way forward in a state where capitalist power has such deep roots is difficult. The bourgeoisie -- the real master of life in this country -- controls the important economic and political levers, and it intends to do battle with the leftwing majority in parliament. "Bastilles," which the advocates of radical change want to destroy in the interests of genuine liberty, equality and fraternity, abound.

Not the best of holiday gifts are the figures reported the other day by the General Confederation of Labor. In the past year -- June to June -- inflation stood at 15.1 percent. As is known, the franc has been devalued twice in the last 10 months. On the last occasion its value dropped by 10 percent against the West German mark. The franc's state of health is greatly affected by the confusion created on the Western currency market by the practice of inflated discount rates in the United States.

France's financial troubles are not new. Here is what was written in the well-informed publication ECONOMIE ET POLITIQUE: "Nineteen eighty was characterized by a foreign trade deficit of Fr50 billion, major French capital investments abroad (Fr131 billion), an ever increasing foreign debt and unemployment and inflation at home."

Encountering very grave economic problems, the new French Government decided to combat them with emergency measures. To that end it is carrying out a plan to combat inflation which envisages legislation imposing a 4-month wage and price freeze through the end of October. The government's action was heavily criticized, above all be representatives of the working class and the trade unions.

The socialists' attempts to ensure a "lull" in the confrontation between labor and capital are being made at what would appear to be a rather appropriate moment: The vacation period has begun. As a rule, in the summer the graph of socioeconomic activity declines, only to shoot up again in the fall. But even these traditions are not so unshakable. Not long ago there assembled on the Champ de Mars, directly beneath the Eiffel Tower, thousands of workers from the steel industry, which continues to experience colossal difficulties. Considerable staff cuts are planned at a number of enterprises. The situation is particularly unsettled in Denain and Longwy, which are major steel centers. Workers faced with the threat of dismissal even forced the organizers of the famous Tour de France cycling marathon to cancel the leg that ran through Denain.

It is in these difficult conditions that the country's main political forces are starting preparations for next March's municipal elections. This is the most important test since the spring and summer of 1981, which saw the elections for the presidency and National Assembly.

Urging the voters to ensure victory over the rightwing forces, the French Communist Party [PCF] has raised the question of changing the voting system. The Communists believe that "the principle of proportional representation is a clear and honest election method ensuring the fairest representation of the difficult political currents, their participation in the life of the communes and acknowledgement of the will of every voter." The PCF also believes that "broad lists of leftwing alliance candidates must be drawn up in all communes before the campaign gets under way. In municipalities where the left forces currently have a majority, these lists will make it possible to preserve the alliance based on the councils elected in 1977."

The progressive changes taking place in France and their further implementation are worrying Washington. U.S. officials have openly interfered in the country's internal affairs on more than one occasion by making their political sympathies and antipathies perfectly clear. The White House is particularly displeased to see four Communist Party representatives in the cabinet.

The Reagan administration is waging a fierce campaign against trade and economic and scientific and technical cooperation between France and the USSR. The United States is trying to involve Paris in what on the banks of the Seine is being called an "economic war" against Moscow. This is the purpose of the ultimatums addressed to firms that have resolved to supply equipment for the construction of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline.

France's ties with the socialist and other countries in the economic and other spheres," PCF Politburo Member G. Plissonier said recently, "are its sovereign right. Mutually advantageous cooperation is a condition for the successful conduct of the new policy supported by the French people. It is an important factor for the relaxation of international tension. We cannot allow this process to be disrupted on anyone's say-so."

The joint Soviet-French space expedition was an important event in this cooperation which so irritates the U.S. administration, which in effect does not recognize its Western partners' independence.

The first French cosmonaut should be celebrating 14 July at home. On France's national holiday, the Soviet people are wishing the friendly people success, prosperity and happiness. May all the fine undertakings benefitting the French people and the cause of peace be successful.

## SCOTTISH TU DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN MOSCOW

LD261740 Moscow TASS in English 1719 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS -- A group of activists of the Scottish Trades Union Congress headed by Deputy Secretary General John Henry met today with Secretary of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions Aleksandr Subbotin. He told the guests about the many-faceted activity of the most representative Soviet public organization uniting 130 million working people.

The Scottish activists arrived here on Sunday on a friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions. The group includes leaders of the Scottish Trades Union Congress and of local trade union councils, representatives of industrial trade unions, veterans of the working class movement. During the fortnight of the stay in the USSR they will visit besides Moscow also Leningrad, Yerevan (Armenia), Alma-Ata (Kazakhstan), the Siberian cities of Irkutsk and Bratsk, will visit enterprises and collective farms and will take part in friendship meetings.

Since the time activists of the Scottish Trades Union Congress made their first visit to the USSR (1979) its ties with the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions widened and strengthened. An exchange of specialized delegations have been established. Information on topical problems of the working class movement is being exchanged. Active members of the Scottish Trades Union Congress participate in the work of Soviet trade union forums. Representatives of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Union, in their turn, attend every year the congresses of the Scottish trade unions. Direct two-way contacts are being developed between the trade union councils of Kiev and Edinburgh, Leningrad and Glasgow, Estonia and Aberdeen.

During today's meeting it was pointed out that the arrival in the USSR of a large group of activists of the Scottish Trades Union Congress attests to the mutual striving to further development of constructive ties. This visit will promote the strengthening of mutual understanding between peoples and workers of the USSR and Great Britain.

## JOURNAL REVIEWS COLLECTION OF KREISKY SPEECHES

LD261036 Moscow TASS in English 1009 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 26 TASS -- The Soviet foreign policy journal WORLD ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS [MIROVAYA EKONIMIKA I MEZHDUNARODNYYE OTNOSHENIYA], reviewing the two-volume edition of Bruno Kreisky's speeches, which came out in Vienna, stresses the "political realism" of the federal chancellor of the Austrian Republic.

Describing the head of the Austrian state as an "advocate of European cooperation," the journal also notes in its July issue Bruno Kreisky's awareness that "detente cannot develop in a straight line and that this movement presupposes the renunciation of prejudices and stereotypes and the overcoming of antiquated conceptions."

"Open and camouflaged adversaries of detente," the journal says, "have spent much time and effort trying to prove the unreality, unfeasibility of peaceful coexistence. 'Theories' of this kind continue to be put forward also today. Their authors claim, in particular, that the existence and even intensification of ideological differences in the modern world almost automatically push world politics towards greater conflicts, sharpened confrontation and the escalated arms race."

"The answer to those 'theorists' is given by life itself," the Soviet journal goes on. "The relations of peaceful coexistence, mutually beneficial cooperation between states with different social systems are not only possible, they already develop practically. In fact they have developed for several decades although on a scale which is by far smaller than that of which they could have. The existence of serious ideological differences should by no means be an obstacle to these relations, the more so undermine them. Ideological differences as such do not represent an impediment to further cooperation, especially in questions of cardinal importance to the whole of mankind, first of all such questions as the removal of the military danger and efforts to secure an end to the arms race. What matters here is a political will, a sincere desire to cooperate."

"The analysis of the speeches and statements by Bruno Kreisky and his practical activity in the post of the head of government of the Austrian Republic provides further confirmation of this truth," the journal concludes.

## GREECE CRITICIZED FOR INACTION ON U.S. BASES

NC271850 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1500 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A warship of the U.S. Sixth Fleet stayed in the port of Kalamata for 4 days recently. The town's inhabitants described the warship's stay as a provocation and demanded that the authorities prohibit the visits of U.S. warships. Listen to what our commentator wrote in this connection:

Recently, the Greek press has repeatedly reported on the uninvited visits to the country's ports of ships from the U.S. Sixth Fleet, ships which are armed with nuclear weapons. The fact that this is happening at a time when the Israeli militarists have launched an attack against Lebanon with the support of the United States creates special apprehensions for the Greeks. It is no secret that Washington has massed many ships from the Sixth Fleet in Lebanese territorial waters, most of which are anchored off deserted coasts.

The U.S. admirals at Crete's Soudha port consider it to be the most accommodating base in the Mediterranean because it receives and serves all types of U.S. warships along with submarines carrying nuclear missiles. Reporting on this, the U.S. press has stressed that the White House views relations with Greece from the perspective of its strategic military significance in the White House's tactical and strategic plans. Precisely for this reason, the Pentagon has allocated more than $4 billion for the construction of military bases and other installations on Greek soil. According to facts published in the Greek press, there are currently more than 40 such installations.

However, are they needed by the Greeks themselves? In reply to this question, many people have drawn the conclusion that their peaceful life is threatened not by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries, but by their so-called transatlantic friend. The U.S. military bases on Greek territory in which there are nuclear weapons have not at all become a shield for Greece's security, but proof of Greece's dependence on the will and whims of the Pentagon and the White House masters.

In late 1981, the leaders of PASOK made a steadfast promise to voters that they would end Greece's subjugation to the United States and NATO. The first act in this direction should have been the removal of the nuclear weapons and of the U.S. military bases from Greek soil. The new Greek Government's determined will could not but have created apprehension on the banks of the Potomac. The Pentagon, which is trying not to reduce but expand its presence in Greece, by no means includes the loss of Greece as a strategic military springboard in its calculations. For instance, it has been learned that the Americans have begun working on the construction of another project in the area of (?Aktion). The increasing U.S. military activity in Greece worries not only Greeks, but neighboring countries as well, because above all it is aimed against them.

It is not difficult for one to imagine how the Palestinians and the Lebanese will view Greece if military help is given to the Israelis from Greek soil. We cannot preclude the possibility of such a turn of events since we know how geographically close this country is to the area of the clashes and since we know that U.S. bases exist on its soil, concludes our commentator.

## KORNILOV CRITICIZES HABIB SHUTTLE ON LEBANON

LD271834 Moscow TASS in English 1757 GMT 27 Jul 82

["Aggressor's Crimes and Washington's Manoeuvres" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- TASS political observer Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Tens of thousands of killed and wounded, ten thousand people missing, nearly a million people who became homeless and had to flee from their native places -- such is the horrible result of the Israeli aggression in Lebanon which continues for over 50 days now. Beirut's residential quarters hit from the air go up in flames. Many Lebanese towns and villages were destroyed. The Zionist interventionists who are widely using, alongside with various weapons, also such horrible means of mass annihilation as napalm, cluster bombs, pellet, phosphorous bombs are implementing veritable genocide against the Palestinian people.

And while the aggressor continues perpetrating its bloody crimes comparable only to the crimes of Nazis during the Second World War, the accomplice in these crimes, Washington, resorts to one manoeuvre after another, trying to camouflage the course at the support of the interventionists, to create the impression that the United States performs almost the role of the "initiator of the settlement." It is this aim precisely that is served by shuttle operations of the White House emissary Philip Habib.

As is known, that gentlemen over a long time now had been sent to the Middle East by the White House now and again allegedly for the "settlement" of the explosive situation that has formed there. It is also well known that as soon as Washington's emissary makes another voyage, a sharp aggravation of the situation, and not stabilization, sets in. This was so in May 1981 when immediately after Habib's trip to the Middle East Israel subjected to barbarous bombing Ad-Damur and other Lebanese towns. It was in July 1981 when Habib actually gave the "green light" to the piratic raid of Tel Aviv planes on the Beirut district of Al-Fakihani, the raid as a result of which more than 300 innocent people were killed.

Washington is now publicizing the latest "mission" by Habib. It is reported that he flew from London to the Middle East for talks "on the situation in Lebanon." A legitimate question arises. Who is it that instructed the United States to deal with this question and what is meant by Washington when it talks about the "mission" created by itself? Whom does Mr. Habib represent when talking about who, in his opinion, implements and who does not implement the United Nations decisions on the Middle East? It follows from the recent report in the British FINANCIAL TIMES that Habib, just as a number of other representatives of the Washington administration of ever higher rank, is closely associated with the influential U.S. company Bechtel Group Incorporation which has large financial interests in the Middle East. Then, may be, Habib's "shuttle mission" is aimed at ensuring these interests? Or may be he, as the Syrian newspaper TISHRIN notes, was instructed again to try to market in the Arab world such ill-reputed merchandise as U.S. policy which is closely interwoven with the Zionists' aggressive course?

It turns out that instead of keeping to the spirit and letter of decisions and resolutions of the United Nations Security Council (including the well-known resolution 242) which determine not only the ways but also the mechanism of the Middle East settlement, Washington is sending to the Middle East a certain unasked for and self-styled "representative" who may represent, if anyone, only monopolies that are closely linked with the U.S. administration. And this gentleman who performs, actually, the role of the aggressor's protector and is an agent of its patrons assumes the task of deciding the destinies of countries and peoples of the region, trying persistently to promote and impose the U.S.-Israeli conditions of "settlement." Is this not mockery of the basic norms of international law?

The U.S. circles that encourage the aggressor and try to create for it a "political cover" cannot convince the world that they "respect" the Palestinians' rights and that they are concerned for nothing else but the implementation of the United Nations resolution on the Middle East. As soon as PLO representatives say that they are for the implementation of these resolutions, the Israeli military, partronized by Washington, deals in answer particularly cruel strikes on Beirut. This is the cynicism of the aggressor, the cynicism that cannot be covered up by the hupocritical talk of the United States about the "striving for settlement" or by the hypocritical publicity for the "shuttle operations" by Mr. Habib.

## SYRIAN STATEMENTS ON CONFLICT, WEAPONS USE

LD251432 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Beirut July 25 TASS -- President Ilyas Sarkis of Lebanon has strongly condemned the arbitrary rule of the Israeli troops in the occupied Lebanese territory. The Israelis, he said, are paralyzing the activities of legitimate Lebanese bodies of administration in the provinces and are establishing their own administration in southern Lebanon. They are attacking the barracks of the regular Lebanese Army, disarming its units, arresting some servicemen and Lebanese MPs. The president described all of these actions as arbitrary rule against which the central Lebanese authorities resolutely protest.

Ilyas Sarkis said that the Lebanese permanent representative to the United Nations Organization had been instructed to declare a protest at the Security Council against the arbitrary rule of the Israelis on the occupied territory.

Damascus July 25 TASS -- In the course of the whole day yesterday the Israeli aggressors were continuing their provocations in Biqa' Valley against Syrian troops which a part of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

The enemy air force, says the statement by a Syrian military spokesman, made a number of reconnaissance flights over the positions of Syrian troops in Biqa' valley and bombed one of the positions. The Syrian defences brought down two pilotless spy planes and one Phantom fighter-bomber.

Israel would have been unable to pursue its policy of aggression and territorial seizure were it not for the permanent aid to Tel Aviv from the United States. This means that the USA assists the Israeli aggression and encourages it, President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria told a delegation of American congressmen who arrived here. The Syrian president demanded that the United States take an unbiased state on the Arab-Israeli conflict. This is the duty of the American administration, as the USA is a member of the U.N. Security Council, he said.

Explaining Syria's stand to the congressmen, Hafiz al-Asad said: We sincerely strive for peace, we recognize the decisions of the United Nations Organization in connection with the Middle East problem, and demand that these decisions should determine the course of events in the region, that an end be put to the Israeli aggression.

The SANA agency issued a statement by a "responsible representative of the Syrian military command" saying, among other things: "Israel has used all of its arsenal of weapons in fighting against our troops. Meanwhile our army has weapons which have not been used by us until now. Israel is sure to know about a part of these weapons, while it is, perhaps, unaware of another part of them. We have not used all our might, all our weapons, as we did not deem it necessary to do so until now. Some types of weapons will be used at an appropriate time and in an appropriate place."

### Comparison with PRAVDA

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 26 July incorporated passages from the preceding item in its page 5 roundup of correspondent dispatches and TASS reports under the general heading "Lebanon: No Let-Up by Aggressor."

Among the sections omitted in the PRAVDA roundup is the last paragraph of the item above citing the statement by a Syrian military command spokesman threatening to use "some types of weapons" in "appropriate" circumstances.

## REACTION TO 'ARAFAT STATEMENT ON ISRAEL

LD271438 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow, July 28 TASS -- TASS commentator Grigoriy Vasilyev writes:

The stand of chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Yasir 'Arafat which he set out, as Western news agencies report, in a conversation with the head of the delegation of U.S. Congressmen Paul McCloskey in west Beirut caused a hysteric reaction not only in Tel Aviv but also in Washington. White House spokesman stressed at a press conference that 'Arafat's latest statement did not meet U.S. conditions and that the United States would not recognise the PLO and would not negotiate with it until the organisation accepted U.N. Security Concil resolutions 242 and 338.

It should be noted that the State Department came out with such a statement despite the interpretation of 'Arafat's stand by Congressman McCloskey.

The congressman said, specifically, that he is convinced that the PLO leader accepts the United Nation's resolution including the Security Council resolution.

White House spokesman at the same time did not say a word about the fact that the Israeli Government was stubbornly refusing and refuses to fulfil the fundamental point of Security Council resolution 242 envisaging withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab lands and is no less stubbornly denying the inalienable right of the Arab people of Palestine to national self-determination and creation of its own state.

The newspaper Washington POST also points to the fact that Israel rejected any possibility of any contacts with the PLO even if it recognizes Israel's right to exist.

According to the newspaper it is stressed unambiguously in the statement of the Begin government that the PLO must disappear from the Middle Eastern scene both politically and militarily.

The U.S. television company CBS in its turn points out that Tel Aviv's answer to the statements signed by Yasir 'Arafat in Beirut was a new aggravation of military operations in Lebanon.

It follows from all this that staging with United States sanction an armed aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, the Begin-Sharon military fascist league pursues not at all the aim of ensuring Israel's security and of achieving its recognition by Arab states. The real aim of the aggression, which, as it is now clear, is shared by Washington is to rout the PLO, to destroy physically the Arab people of Palestine, to partition Lebanon. It is now said openly in Tel Aviv that after Lebanon Israel will try to compel by force another Arab country to join the Camp David deal and already chose Jordan as a victim.

The dangerous, far reaching plans of U.S. imperialism and its "strategic ally", Israel, the critical situation that has formed as a result of barbarous Israeli aggression in Lebanon now require greater than ever the unity of Arabs for protecting their national interests and rendering effective assistance to the fighting Palestinian people.

## MUBARAK REMARKS ON POSITION ON LEBANON, PLO

LD271534 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Cairo July 27 TASS -- President of Egypt Husni Mubarak spoke here at a celebration meeting devoted to the 30th anniversary of the July Revolution in Egypt.

Touching upon the events in Lebanon, Mubarak condemned Isarel's aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples and described it as "a violation of the spirit of peace and recourse to the concepts of war and the logic of crude force." But these "deplorable actions" he stressed, "have not shaken Egypt's striving to continue the peace process." Mubarak said that the Israeli forces must leave Lebanon's territory immediately and unconditionally. Egypt declares against any attempts at partitioning Lebanon and also against attempts to revive the strife among the communities in that country and to impose there the domination of a certain group at the expense of the other social and political forces.

Egypt takes a stand as an ally of the entire Lebanese people without any discrimination. According to Mubarak Egypt was asked to accept on its territory the leadership and fighters of the PLO as a step toward the settlement of the crisis. But Cairo rejected this idea, stressing that this question should be discussed only between the lawful Lebanese authorities and the Palestinian leadership.

The Palestinian people, Mubarak said, has the right to reject the occupation and to struggle against it by any legitimate means, to strive for the restoration of its national rights in the framework of international law. In Egypt's opinion, the optimal way to achieve this aim is mutual recognition between Israel and the Palestinians. Israel should recognize the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination in return for the recognition by the PLO of Israel's right to exist.

## LEHMAN 'THREAT' ON U.S. PRESENCE IN MIDDLE EAST

LD280854 Moscow TASS in English 0717 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Washington July 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Pakhomov reports:

The U.S. military engage in sabre-rattling in the Middle East, aggravating still more the already strained-to-the-utmost situation in the area. John Lehman, U.S. secretary of the navy, in an interview with the weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, stated that the U.S. military presence in the Middle East is intended for a long period, and emphasized the Pentagon's preparedness to use military force to defend American "interests". The secretary of the navy stated not without threat that the USA has enough muscle for that.

In so doing he asserted that such presence is ostensibly a stabilizing factor in the Middle East and even contributes to achieving "peace through negotiations" in the region where tens of thousands of Palestinians and people of Lebanon lose their lives under the strikes being delivered by the Israeli aggressors under the cover of the military might of the United States with the use of American weapons.

The USA, as is clear from the interview of the secretary of the navy, intends to continue to build up its naval might not only in the Middle East but all over the world as well. Lehman stated that Washington's commitments call for U.S. presence in all big oceans of the world where, according to him, the United States should have dominant positions. With this end in view, he demanded a further build-up of U.S. naval might, the creation of at least 15 combatant aircraft carrier groups, amphibious ships, destroyers, cruisers, and submarines. He pointed out that the U.S. Navy will soon be enlarged up to 600 units.

## U.S., ISRAEL FLOUTING UN MIDEAST RESOLUTIONS

LD271018 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 27 Jul 82

["Arrogant Challenge to World Community" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- TASS political observer Igor Orlov writes:

Israel's piratical aggression and Tel Aviv's fascist-style genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples are arousing the legitimate anger and indignation of all honest people of the world who demand that the present-day vandals and their patrons be called to book, be made to respect the elementary principles of international law, and at last, to be prepared to heed the voice of the world community and begin acting in conformity with the resolutions of the United Nations, its Security Council and General Assembly.

In this context the hypocrisy of certain Washington quarters, let alone Israel, is amazing when they consider that Security Council resolutions, specifically number 242, must be compiled with anyone else but Israel and the United States. Meanwhile it is an open secret that they themselves cynically flout this and other United Nations resolutions.

If one recalls only the very latest United Nations actions, it should be mentioned that the Security Council not long ago prepared a resolution, condemning Israel for its latest arrogant aggression and calling for the immediate withdrawal of its troops from the territory of Lebanon. It was only the United States veto that prevented the unanimous adoption of the resolution.

It is highly significant that the delegations of all United Nations member countries, except Israel and the United States, covering it, stigmatized at the General Assembly session the Israeli aggressor, and also denounced his American patron. The resolution, denouncing the invasion of Lebanon, was supported by 127 countries and opposed only by the United States and Israel, the two countries whose alliance openly demonstrates its contempt for the clearly and repeatedly expressed opinion of the world community.

It is therefore not surprising that Tel Aviv, having such a patron as Washington, does not even think of ending the mockery of elementary rules of international law and of ending the barbaric annihilation of absolutely innocent people, including women, children and old men. Relying on rude force and piracy, Israel acts fully confident that Washington will not deny it generous military assistance or active political cover for any violations of United Nations resolutions, including resolution number 242 which clearly and unequivocally calls for the withdrawal of the aggressor from the territories it has occupied.

If Washington really showed concern for resolution 242 (let along many other similar United Nations resolutions), it would be logical for it to approach, first and foremost, those who not only forcibly seized and retain foreign territories but also perpetrate piracy and real genocide there. Of course, it would be logical to discontinue the all-round aid and support to this aggressor. But in this case it would be necessary to abandon the United States course for making the Middle East with assistance of its policeman -- Israel -- an American military-political place d'armes, the unrestrained desire to manage the natural wealth, especially, oil, there. However, no such preparedness of Washington can yet be seen, but one can hardly even expect it to emerge.

## ISRAELI CP DELEGATION 12-21 JULY VISIT

PM271527 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Israeli Communists in the USSR"]

[Text] At the CPSU Central Committee's invitation, a delegation of Israeli Communist Party activists headed by party Central Committee member (G. Shbeyta) visited the Soviet Union from 12-21 July.

The Israeli Communists visited Moscow, Leningrad and Baku and had friendly talks at Leningradskiy CPSU Obkom, Baku Gorispolkom, industrial enterprises and a kolkhoz. They familiarized themselves with the Soviet people's lives and with the activity of party and soviet organizations in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum.

The delegation members recounted how the Israeli Communist Party firmly opposes the barbarous aggression launched in Lebanon by the Israeli ruling circles with U.S. participation. The stance taken by the CPSU on this question was high appreciated. The Israeli Communists stressed the outstanding significance of the Soviet Union's peace initiatives, particularly the commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons which was contained in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's message to the UN General Assembly's second special session on disarmament.

## COMMENT ON OPENING OF EL AL OFFICE IN SIDON

LD271604 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Israel's airline El Al opened an office in Sidon, southern Lebanon, on Monday and manager (Henry Isakovich) has said business is brisk. We bring you a comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev. This is what he writes:

It is the second office of El Al in an Arab country. It opened a branch in Cairo following the 1979 separate treaty between Egypt and Israel. Nobody's agreement was needed for the Sidon office because that part of Lebanon is occupied, but business is business and from the point of view of El Al it should not be mixed with politics. Obviously the Israeli airline has no fear of American economic reprisals or sanctions despite the fact that the way it does business in an occupied country is similar to the business Nazi Germany did in the occupied European nations.

For the Israeli Government and the armed forces, the war in Lebanon is also business. Savage bombings of residential areas and refugee camps with pellet and phosphorous bombs are called the elimination of pockets of resistance. The word genocide is not used; instead, the Israeli Defense Minister Sharon says that the Palestinians and the Palestine Liberation Organization, internationally recognized as their sole legitimate representative, should be physically destroyed.

Israeli diplomats have been assigned a special business. Together with justifying the aggression as an act of self-defense, which is their usual business, they have launched a campaign to minimize civilian losses in Lebanon. When Lebanese sources put the number of casualties in an Israeli air raid or shelling at, say, 100 killed, Tel Aviv immediately lowers the figure to about 10. According to the current estimate, over 60,000 Lebanese and Palestinians have been killed and wounded and some 750,000 left homeless. Civilian casualties in Lebanon is the only branch of the Israeli business that both Israeli and American officials and diplomats would like to hush down. The same goes for the Israeli losses in troops, tanks, armored vehicles and artillery pieces. But in every business there are winners and losers.

What today looks like a military victory for Sharon, the Israeli cabinet and their friends and benefactors in Wasington has all the makings of developing into a national disgrace and irreparable damage to Judaism. The ferocity and scope of manslaughter by Israeli troops is similar to what fascist troops did to those who did not belong to the Aryan superior race. Many Israelis have recognized this. Tens of thousands have demonstrated in Tel Aviv; soldiers returning from the front have condemned the war as unnecessary and brutal. Opposition to a final assault on west Beirut is becoming stronger by the day. The latest example is the resignation of Col Eli Geva' as a brigade commander in Lebanon in protest over the war. I would not be able to tell a bereaved family, Col Geva' was quoted as saying, that their son fell in an unnecessary war.

## BELYAYEV COMMENT ON IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

PM271357 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 21 Jul 82 p 9

[Igor Belyayev article under rubric "Pulse of the Week": "Persian Gulf: Second 'Hot' War. Who Benefits?"]

[Text] Last Sunday, an Iraqi colonel acting as guide to a group of foreign journalists who had traveled specially from Baghdad to the region of Basra, in the south of Iraq, demonstrated to them the "failure of the Iranian offensive." That his words reflected the situation prevailing on one section of the Iraqi-Iran front was borne out by the burned-out Iranian tanks, the captured Iranian soldiers and the dead and wounded among the units that had tried to advance. As yet it is not clear what is happening on other sections of the front. The communiques are contradictory. Is the Iraqi Army trying to consolidate the success of the offensive that has been started? Or has the Iranian offensive perhaps been stopped by the Iraqi Army?

Answers to our questions have not been given. However, it is perfectly clear that the second "hot" war in the Near East has issued an emphatic reminder of its existence. On Tuesday of last week Iran began an invasion of Iraq. This had been under preparation for a long time. The Iranian leaders made no secret of their intention to punish those in Baghdad who started the war 22 months ago, in September 1980. The Western mass media, as though deliberately, called it the "Gulf war." The reference is to the Persian Gulf, whose waters wash the shores of Iran and Arab countries -- Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the Arab Emirates and others.

Everything prompted by the further "explosion" of the Iraqi-Iranian war is causing alarm today. After all, right from the outset the war served as justification for the deployment of a U.S. naval armada around the Persian Gulf. And now statements in Washington indicate that the Pentagon is preparing to hold joint military maneuvers... with the Arab states of the region. The reason? The alleged threat of their invasion by Iran!

Washington is convinced that the Iranian offensive this time has presented it with an opportunity to justify and firmly establish a U.S. military presence in the Arabian Peninsula. That is, to do something that Saudi Arabia and the other Arab Gulf countries have objected to until very recently indeed. Their rulers have often reasonably remarked that the appearance of American soldiers on their countries' territory "would turn everything upside down." Instead of the U.S.-advertised "defense" of the Arab countries of the region, what would inevitably happen would be that the foundations of internal security would be shaken. A U.S. military presence in the Arabian Peninsula would intensify the local population's reaction to current events, particularly in Lebanon. In that eventuality the American Rapid Deployment Force would be no help.

Yet the Pentagon is preparing "joint" maneuvers. This is precisely the first step toward involving the Gulf countries in a race toward chaos -- political and social. For the United States cares only about its own so-called "vital interests"!

The second "hot" war in the Near and Middle East, which has again proclaimed its existence, is to Israel's advantage. It is distracting the world public's attention from the Zionist genocide in the Nazi manner that Begin and Sharon are perpetrating in Lebanon. The artillery cannonade outside Basra is clearly drowning out the Israeli Army's bombardment of blockaded west Beirut and the groans of the Lebanese and Palestinian victims, and it is covering up the annihilation of the Palestinian resistance movement.

Thus, guided solely by its own clearly self-seeking interests, the United States is facing the Near East with new ordeals, just as dangerous as those in Lebanon.

## TALKS WITH LIBYA OPEN ON ENERGY PRODUCTION

LD272216 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Soviet-Libyan talks have opened in Moscow on cooperation in the field of energy production. Particularly under discussion will be Soviet participation in the building of a power station in Libya and the installation of electric cables. It is worth noting that the Soviet Union helps about 50 countries to install power-generating plants. Power stations whose total output exceeds 40 million kw have been built with the help of the Soviet Union. In Syria 70 percent of the power is generated in such stations. In Afghanistan the percentage is over 50.

## REPORTS ON WESTERN SAHARA CONFLICT CITED

PM280925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 82 p 5

[TASS reports: "The Situation in the Western Sahara"]

[Text] Algiers, 21 Jul -- Fighters of the Polisario Front, which fights for the independence of the West Saharan population, carried out a series of operations 14-18 July against Moroccan troops deployed in Smara, (Mzeriga), (Rus Assabti) and other settlements, a report from the front distributed here says. In the course of the fighting more than 70 Moroccan servicemen were killed and a considerable quantity of military hardware and equipment was destroyed.

Rabat, 21 Jul -- The Moroccan Army inflicted large losses in manpower and hardware on enemy subunits which attacked its positions on West Saharan territory, an MAP report says. Sixty people were killed and 2 rocket artillery installations, 36 trucks and other military hardware destroyed.

## EGYPTIAN REVOLUTION DAY OBSERVED IN MOSCOW

PM271341 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 82 p 4

[Text] TASS -- A meeting of Soviet public representatives devoted to the 30th anniversary of the Egyptian revolution was held in Moscow on 22 July. The meeting noted the great contribution of the Egyptian revolution and its leader Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir to the Arab peoples' struggle against imperialism's intrigues and Israel's aggressive policy and the consolidation of the Arab countries' political and economic independence. The Soviet Union gave the Egyptian revolution political support and considerable assistance in various spheres from its very first steps. J. 'Abd an-Nasir repeatedly stressed the principled, strategic character of Egypt's relations with the USSR and their great significance for the country's successful progress along the path of national independence and social progress. The participants in the meeting expressed militant solidarity with the Palestinian and Lebanese patriots' courageous resistance against the Zionist occupiers and firmly condemned Israel's aggression and the U.S. administration's complicity in it.

Representatives of the Soviet public declared their fervent support for the firm principled course of the CPSU and the Soviet state regarding the events in Lebanon, a course which found vivid new confirmation in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's replies to PRAVDA. Soviet people entertained and continue to entertain sincere friendly sentiments toward the Egyptian and other Arab peoples and are consistent supporters of strengthening and developing Soviet-Arab friendship and equitable and mutually beneficial relations between the USSR and Egypt.

### Embassy Reception

PM281019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 3

[Text] TASS -- (Kh.S.) Qandil, Egyptian charge d'affaires in the USSR, hosted a reception on 23 July to mark [Egypt's] national holiday -- revolution day. The reception was attended by USSR Minister P.S. Neporozhniy and other officials.

## PRAVDA ON FAILURES OF EGYPT'S OPEN DOOR POLICY

LD271443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 82 p 4

[V. Peresada "Travel Notes": "From Cairo to Aswan"; first three paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Excerpts] Cairo-Aswan, Jul -- Some 30 years have passed since the revolution of 23 July 1952 in Egypt that laid the foundation for tumultuous changes in this ancient country's history. It opened the way to salvation from foreign domination, the strengthening of national independence, the breaking down of feudal customs and the development of the economy and culture. All these changes are connected with the name of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, the Egyptian Republic's first president. An-Nasir also attached tremendous significance to developing cooperation between Egypt and the Soviet Union.

After the death of the leader of the July Revolution, there began a departure from and then rejection of the previous course. President A. as-Sadat hitched the country to the U.S. political chariot, concluded the separate Camp David deal with Israel and isolated Cairo from the Arab countries and the socialist states. As-Sadat's tragic end showed the unpopularity of such a line, which was contrary to the national interests of the Egyptian and other Arab peoples.

Our own correspondent describes the heart of present-day Egypt in his travel notes:

In the latter years of As-Sadat's rule, deviation from the ideals of the July Revolution and reexamination of its achievements caused an increasing protest movement in the country. It embraced broad strata of the population, including young students. All the main avenues of As-Sadat's policy were subjected to sharp criticism. Particular dissatisfaction was caused by the fact that As-Sadat flouted the principles of Arab unity which An-Nasir struggled to strengthen and proceeded to cause an open split in the Arab world by concluding the separate Camp David deal.

The anti-As-Sadat movement acquired a religious hue in Asyut, where the Muslim circles' position is traditionally strong. Fanatical students took part in armed demonstrations that began in the city immediately after As-Sadat's assassination and according to the official version were part of a broad plot against the regime. Traces of splinters and bullets can still be seen on the police administration building which was stormed by "rebels." The traces seem to recall the terrible eruption of a dissatisfaction whose causes are far from being eliminated.

This idea comes to mind again when the signpost "City of Qena" appears around the next curve in the road. It is in the vicinity of Qena that the air base is located where Egyptian-U.S. maneuvers were held for the first time on Egyptian territory 2 1/2 years ago. It was here in April 1980 that the U.S. Air Force aircraft that carried out the pirate raid on Iran were refueled. Could this have occurred in An-Nasir's time, when Egypt stood on principles of anti-imperialist struggle and alliance with the national liberation movements and other international progressive forces? Could U.S. units in the guise of "multinational forces" have been stationed in the Sinai Peninsula and the position of the largest Arab country during the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples' tragedy merely amount to a verbal condemnation of the aggressor? No, it could not. Egypt's subordination to U.S. imperialism under As-Sadat is one of the factors which continue to cause indignation among patriotic Egyptians.

From Qena it is a stone's throw to Luxor, the country's "tourist jewel."

"Most of Luxor's population is engaged in tourism," A. Umbabi, mayor of Luxor, relates. "You could say that it is our speciality. The hotel trade is doing well. The state owns large hotels but there are more private ones, of course, including some built quite recently."

The hotel boom is perhaps the only outcome of the "infitah" or "open door" economic policy for foreign and domestic private capital that is immediately noticeable in the heart of Egypt, and even then only in a few "tourist centers." On the whole, the Nile Valley has not been strongly affected by this policy, which blossomed in the tumultuous flowering of private enterprise in Cairo, Alexandria and other cities of lower Egypt. By all accounts, the proportion of local trade and speculative bourgeoisie is not very great, either. Remote from the large centers, middle and upper Egypt remain untouched.

But there is another characteristic feature. The "open door" policy proclaimed 8 years ago, on whatever scale it has been manifested, undoubtedly undermined the course of socioeconomic progress pursued under President an-Nasir. You are persuaded of this in Luxor if you step off the tourist paths into the districts where its inhabitants live. Behind the gleaming hotels are ramshackle houses, cracked sidewalks, unemployed people. As the mayor says, everything possible is being done to cope with urban problems within the framework of the development plan for the period through the year 2000. But how, for example, can you resolve the most acute problem -- housing -- if private capital, on which a gamble has been taken, turns mainly to the profitable tourist business and only 150 apartments are built from municipal resources per year? Can increasing unemployment be contained if far fewer new jobs than are necessary are created here, as is the case throughout the country? For those vast industrial projects built after the July Revolution do not appear within the "infitah" framework.

...The Nile by Aswan is dotted with the pointed sails of the feluccas. As in Luxor, they ferry throngs of tourists, who are highly attracted to this remarkable city. But there is one sight in Aswan which is rightly considered the main one. This is the high dam and hydroelectric power station on the Nile built with the Soviet Union's assistance. The Aswan hydroelectric complex has not only brought the city world renown but has also sharply changed the life of the surrounding region and linked the whole of Egypt with the era of modern technology and socioeconomic progress.

The regulation of the Nile's flow, the manifold strengthening of sources of energy, the electrification of cities and villages, the irrigation of hundreds of thousands of hectares of land and the creation of new industrial sectors -- this is only a short list of what the high dam has given Egypt. The Aswan hydroelectric power station now provides nearly 50 percent of the country's energy needs.

Many good things have been written and said in Egypt about the Aswan complex, although in recent years there have been attempts to belittle or ignore its significance. Nevertheless, in Egyptians' consciousness Aswan is associated with the achievements of the July Revolution and with the tremendous benefit brought to Egypt by cooperation with the Soviet Union. And not just Aswan. Suffice it to name the Helwan metallurgical combine, which smelts 95 percent of the country's steel, or the Naj'hammadi aluminum plant, which has fully provided Egypt with valuable metal. Despite the outwardly sizeable volume of Western "assistance," not one project has been created on its basis that could compare with these enterprises.

The "lotus region" and the "papyrus region," upper, middle and lower Egypt, the valley and the delta ...the different regions on the banks of the Nile have been and still are called by different names. But they live the life of one country, its common concerns and problems. This is the country of a hard-working people who look to the future with hope and optimism despite the complex twists of fate.

## EGYPTIAN HISTORY, AS-SADAT ROLE REEXAMINED

PM271531 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 29, 16 Jul 82 pp 22-23

[O. Kovtunovich article: "The Revolution That Was Betrayed"]

[Text] Events in Cairo on the night of 22-23 July 1982 developed rapidly.

At 0030 hours, after a short exchange of fire, an army detachment seized the main army headquarters and arrested most of the top military officials. At the same time, all the capital's strategic points were occupied, including the radio station, the telegraph office, the airport and the railroad station. The insurgents met with no resistance: The corrupt monarchist regime was so rotten that nobody would take up arms to defend it.

The "Free Officers" who led the uprising dictated their demands to King Farouk, who signed an abdication on 26 July and left the country for good. He hissed through his teeth to the officers who saw him off: "You forestalled me. What you have done to me, I was preparing to do to you."

That was how the events of 23-26 July unfolded, resulting in power coming into the hands of the Council of Leadership of the Revolution created by the Free Officers organization. This organization, which united patriotically minded young officers, had already been active underground for several years. Its founder and leader was Lt Col Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir. An-Nasir was 34 years old at the time and was only known to a limited circle of army officers. But the time would come when he would become the acknowledged leader not only of Egypt, but of all the Arab peoples. He was remarkable for his ability to assimilate and creatively implement new ideas and to tirelessly seek the model of development which would be most appropriate to the concrete conditions in the country and the people's level of awareness. His prestige was based on the fact that he correctly defined the main historical tasks facing Egypt and other Arab countries: the struggle against imperialism, neocolonialism, local reaction and the vestiges of feudalism and for genuine independence and social progress. He consciously, consistently pursued a course of close cooperation with the natural ally of peoples who have liberated or are liberating themselves from the fetters of imperialism -- the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

The 1952 Egyptian revolution was one of the significant events of the mid-20th century. It ended an entire period in Egypt's history -- the period of the struggle against the British occupation and the corrupt feudal-comprador monarchist regime. An important link in the chain of national liberation revolutions in the fifties, it made a significant contribution to the destruction of the world colonial system.

A characteristic trait of the revolutionary regime established in Egypt was its consistent anti-imperialism. The struggle to eliminate imperialist domination and ensure genuine independence for the country was stubborn and difficult. These are its main milestones: the complete evacuation of the British occupying troops from the country's territory -- an aim pursued by several generations of Egyptians; the nationalization of the Suez Canal company, that imperialist enclave which made it possible to exercise foreign control over Egypt; the failure of the aggression by Britain, France and Israel in 1956, which marked the end of the era of interference by imperialism with impunity in the life of Asia and African peoples; and the nationalization of foreign banks and companies, which put an end to their dominance in Egypt's economy.

At the same time the country's revolutionary leadership was engaged in a quest for effective methods of economic development and sought to improve the difficult -- not to say desperate -- situation of the broad masses. One of the revolution's first acts was the proclamation of agrarian reform which dealt a crushing blow to feudal landowners. For a while the revolutionary authorities sought the support of the local bourgeoisie in creating the foundations of a modern economy, but this attempt failed; the Egyptian bourgeoisie was not inclined to invest capital in those sectors of industry which the country urgently needed. Local capitalists preferred to operate in a sphere yielding a quick profit -- that is, to concern themselves with trade and certain light industry sectors. In 1961 a broad campaign of nationlization began that not only eliminated the remnants of foreign capital in the country, but also undermined the positions of the local haute bourgeoisie and a significant section of the moyenne bourgeoisie. The Charter of National Action was adopted in 1962, in which the building of a socialist society was proclaimed as the main aim of the Egyptian revolution.

The socioeconomic transformations of the early sixties were in the interests of the masses of working people and led to a notable improvement in their material situation. The country achieved substantial success in creating a modern economy. The existence of a powerful state sector enabled Egypt to endure staunchly the economic consequences of Israeli attacks.

These achievements were possible largely thanks to friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union. In 1955 the West's carefully protected monopoly of weapons sales to Egypt was destroyed. Cooperation in this sphere made it possible to thwart the triple aggression of 1956, to stand firm in the difficult times of the 1967 aggression and to restore and strengthen the Egyptian Armed Forces in a short space of time. The successes secured by the Egyptian Army in the October war of 1973 were also the fruit of that cooperation. Dozens of modern industrial enterprises and new sectors of the economy were created in Egypt with the Soviet Union's assistance. The Aswan high dam was a vivid symbol of the selfless, fruitful cooperation of the world's first socialist state with developing countries...

However, despite the considerable successes secured by the Egyptian people, at the time of An-Nasir's premature death in September 1970 the revolutionary process was not complete. An-Nasir's death was exploited by the remnants of the haute and moyenne bourgeoisie, compradors and speculators, who had been able to maintain their positions during the period of progressive reforms and at times even to increase their wealth. The departure from the policy of revolutionary transformations did not happen at once. The country's new president, Anwar as-Sadat, acted for a long time in the guise of one of the creators of the 1952 July Revolution and An-Nasir's legitimate heir, a guise which enabled him to mislead the public to some degree and to weaken resistance to the counterrevolution that was being prepared.

Now, at the time of the 30th anniversary of the July Revolution, it is quite appropriate to revive memories of this historic event and ask: Was As-Sadat really one of the organizers of and active participants in the Free Officers' action? It is known that As-Sadat read out an appeal from the Council of Leadership of the Revolution on the radio that morning, but his participation in the revolution, after it had already secured victory, was confined to that. As a member of the Free Officers organization, As-Sadat, who was then at the Rafah garrison on the Sinai Peninsula, was summoned to Cairo on the eve of the uprising. As a communications officer, he was entrusted with the task of cutting telephone communications between the general staff, military units and the royal palace. But after arriving in Cairo on 22 July, As-Sadat spent all evening in a movie theater and only joined the rebels after they had seized the general staff, which guaranteed the outcome of their action. Moreover, after the performance's end he started a brawl and was taken to the police station where an appropriate statement was drawn up. As-Sadat's signature on that statement, made at about midnight, would have been an irrefutable alibi in the event of the action's failure: He was not among the conspirators. There is much evidence that not long before his sudden death An-Nasir virtually excluded As-Sadat from affairs and was preparing to dismiss him from the post of vice president....

As-Sadat's subsequent career is well known. It was a career of complete renunciation of the progressive course of the July Revolution, a career of betrayal of the interests of both the Egyptian people and all the other Arab peoples. In November 1977 As-Sadat made his trip to Jerusalem. In September of the following year he signed the Camp David accords, and in March 1979 the Egyptian-Israeli "peace" treaty was signed with his blessing. Peace is a sacred, precious word to all people. Knowing that, As-Sadat shamelessly tried to camouflage as "peace" a treacherous deal with Israel's rulers under U.S. auspices.

Under this treaty Egypt regained sovereignty over the Sinai. But this success is highly dubious. There can hardly be any question of sovereignty proper when there are now American troops deployed in Sinai under the flag of "multinational forces" and a base is being created there for the "Rapid Deployment Force" -- the first, but not the last, according to the Pentagon's designs in the Near East.

And there are other reasons why many Egyptians see no cause to rejoice over the "return" of the Sinai. They cannot forget that Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir said in April 1968: "The elimination of the consequences of Israeli aggression does not amount to the withdrawal of Israeli troops from the Sinai alone. If that was all, the result could be achieved tomorrow by making concessions.... I repeat: If it was necessary to liberate the Sinai, everything would be easy, but it is a question of our destiny and the destiny of all Arabs. In order to liberate the Sinai you would have to accept American-Israeli terms and leave Jerusalem, the West Bank of the Jordan and other Arab lands at Israel's mercy. Whether we remain an independent state, whether we fall into a sphere of influence or reject it -- that is the question."

The Camp David policy, based on anti-Sovietism and capitulation to imperialism and Zionism, led not to peace but to the growth of the Israeli chauvinists' aggressive aspirations, which coincide with Washington's hegemonist plans in the region. The bloody carnage perpetrated in Lebanon by the Israeli aggressors is the direct result of Camp David, and one of its aims is to impose the capitulatory Camp David process on other Arab countries.

The ideals of the July Revolution and Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir's precepts remain precious to the Egyptian people. For a while some Egyptians were stupefied by official propaganda, which instilled the idea that "peace Camp David-style" is real peace, to be followed by an unprecedented increase in prosperity. But they have seen in practice that the "peace" only encouraged the enemies of all Arab peoples to new bloody crimes, while American "aid" became, in essence, the granting of credit by Washington for its own economic and financial penetration of the country. The result -- rising prices and inflation, which strike mainly at the working people's masses. The last illusions have been dispelled by the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the campaign of genocide against the fraternal Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The Egyptian people's struggle against the policy of effectively pandering to American-Israeli plans in the Near East is gaining strength. A statement by the conference of Egyptian parties and people's forces held in Egypt in mid-June says that Egypt's isolation from the Arab world and the country's refusal to fulfill its national duty is one of the main causes of the tragic events in Lebanon. The statement stresses that the Palestinians' heroic resistance to the Israeli invasion could have been strengthened many times over if Egypt and the other Arab countries had mobilized their own political, economic and military potential for the battle.

The progressive Egyptian public resolutely condemns the departure from J. 'A. an-Nasir's course. It is waging a struggle to restore the role played by Egypt after the 1952 revolution, supporting the Arab people's desire for liberation from the fetters of imperialism and reaction and the restructuring of society on progressive principles. The continuation and development of the revolutionary process whose foundations were laid by the historic events of 23 July 1952 -- that is where Egyptian patriots see the guarantee of the restoration of their country's lost prestige in the Arab world.

## IZVESTIYA Review

PM271423 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 5

[K. Georgiyev article: "Glorious Page in Egypt's History"]

[Excerpts] An anti-imperialist, antifeudal revolution took place in Egypt 30 years ago, on 23 July 1952. This was truly a turning point in the history of an Arab country whose people embarked on a path of resolute struggle for full political and economic independence, the liquidation of the onerous legacy of long imperialist rule and the implementation of progressive socioeconomic transformations in the country.

The years of the formation and development of a truly independent state, a very important period in Egypt's history, were closely linked with the life and activity of Jamal 'Abd an-Nasir, the country's president. Under his direct leadership, extensive measures were implemented in Egypt to liquidate the domination of foreign capital and to nationalize industry and trade; agrarian reform was also carried out.

The Egyptian revolution had a substantial impact on the struggle for national liberation of the enslaved peoples of the Near East and Africa. J.A. an-Nasir firmly and consistently advocated creating and strengthening the anti-imperialist unity of the Arab countries and African states in the interests of progress and democracy, actively supported national liberation movements and indefatigably exposed the maneuvers of external and internal reaction, which was trying to divert Egypt from its chosen path.

The headquarters of the AAPSO, the Arab League, the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions and the Federation of Women of Arab Countries were in Cairo. The anti-imperialist and anticolonial thrust of Egypt's foreign policy and its support for national liberation movements won it deserved authority on all continents.

After An-Nasir's death, the new Egyptian leadership headed by A. as-Sadat changed Cairo's course in both domestic and foreign policy.

The policy of consistent struggle against imperialism to strengthen Egypt's political and economic independence and for social progress was replaced by a policy of open collusion with the forces of neocolonialism and reaction and repudiation of the Arab peoples' common cause, by the "open door" policy with regard to foreign monopoly capital.

The change of course in domestic policy was accompanied by a change of foreign policy, which resulted in the separate Camp David deal concluded with the Israeli aggressor under U.S. patronage.

In the speech which he made in Cairo on 25 April 1968, J.A. an-Nasir said: "The problem of liquidating the consequences of Israeli aggression does not at all boil down to an Israeli troop withdrawl from the Sinai alone.... The problem is not one of the Sinai but is far broader and deeper. The problem is this: Are we to exist or not to exist.... Will we remain an independent, sovereign state, or will we come under a sphere of influence?!"

An-Nasir's words proved prophetic. Yes, the Sinai Peninsula was formally returned to the Arab Republic of Egypt, but at the same time Egypt's sovereignty over the Sinai was limited, and the Israeli occupation was in fact replaced by an American one. At the same time, Begin declared that Israel will never free the Syrian Golan Heights, the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip and the Arab part of Jerusalem. And long-suffering Lebanon! Would the aggressor really have dared to commit such brazen outrages on that land today if the biggest country in the Arab world were not linked with Tel Aviv and the United States by the Camp David agreements and the American Rapid Deployment Force, with whose help Israel has secured its rear, were not in Sinai under the signboard of a "multinational" force?

Today many people in Cairo are becoming increasingly profoundly aware that Egypt has ended up in an extremely ambiguous position by concluding the Camp David agreements, whose anti-Arab nature can be seen so clearly against the background of Israel's aggression against Lebanon.

Egypt's progressive forces call for the As-Sadat regime's legacy to be discarded, the fetters of Camp David to be cast aside and the leading place in the Arab world worthy of Egypt to be reoccupied. However, the chains of the Camp David agreements, which the As-Sadat regime imposed on Egypt, remain an obstacle to arranging Egypt's relations with the whole family of Arab peoples.

Some things have changed in Cairo today. Political prisoners, including representatives of progressive forces, have been released from the jails, corrupt elements have been brought to book, and there is more frequent talk of the need to strengthen the state sector.

Many people in Egypt voice the hope that the Israeli aggression against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, which has been unleashed with the actual participation of the United States, will dispel the illusion which some people in Cairo still have about the true U.S. aims in the Near East.

An-Nasir saw the comprehensive development of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as one of the most important guarantees of Egypt's successful advance along the path of strengthening national independence and building a new life. History has fully confirmed the correctness of his political orientation. The Egyptian people saw the Soviet Union as a loyal friend who gave them assistance and support both in the periods of peaceful building and at the grim time of their wartime trials.

The Soviet Union sides in a principled and consistent manner with the Arab peoples in their struggle to liquidate the consequences of Israeli aggression, for a just settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the establishment of lasting peace in the Near East. Today, when the forces of imperialism and Zionism in alliance with internal Arab reaction are seeking to undermine by any means the relations between Arab countries and their loyal friends -- the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries -- An-Nasir's words to the effect that "all charges against the USSR are nothing but a propaganda campaign calculated to deceive public opinion" sound more topical than ever.

Those who sincerely seek a comprehensive settlement of the Near East crisis and the establishment of genuine peace in the Near East voice the hope that Egypt, which has glorious tradittions of anti-imperialist struggle, will occupy a worthy place in the Arabs' struggle for their legitimate rights and interests.

### Soviet Cooperation

LD272130 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1500 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Summary] Soviet-Egyptian cooperation began in 1955 and covered only defense. The first long-term agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation was signed in January 1958. Other agreements followed involving over 100 large projects and supplying work to 50,000 Egyptian engineers, technicians and skilled workers. "The projects built with Soviet cooperation provide Egypt with a net annual income of Egyptian pounds."

A former Egyptian prime minister and minister of industry, 'Aziz Sidqi, has said that without Soviet help Egypt would never have achieved what it has. He was referring to training qualified national cadres in various branches of the economy. "With this aim in mind, the Soviet Union helped Egypt set up 45 training establishments and [words indistinct]. In the years these institutions have been active, more than 150,000 qualified personnel have been trained [words indistinct]. A large number of qualified Egyptian experts were mobilized after 1967. In the army, they quickly learned to use modern weapons with the help of Soviet experts and consultants. They played a leading role in successful Egyptian military operations against the Israeli aggressor near the end of the 1960's -- particularly in 1973.

It was regrettable that As-Sadat abrogated many agreements with the Soviet Union. "However, post-As-Sadat Egyptian organizations have hastened to ask Moscow to send scores of Soviet experts to work in (?complex) jobs in various projects involving bilateral cooperation. Agreements have been signed to send groups of Soviet experts to Egypt to work in iron and steel plants, in the chemical coke factory in Hulwan, the aluminium plant in (Naba Hamadi), the cement factories in (Saddin) and (Yuk), the electric heating plant in Suez and certain energy plants in the desert land reclamation areas." The Soviet Union honored even those agreements broken by As-Sadat and will continue to support various projects.

## PRAVDA SCORES U.S. ARMS SHIPMENTS TO SOMALIA

LD280242 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2150 GMT 27 Jul 82

["Dangerous Action by Washington" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 28 July (TASS) -- The United States has decided to offer Somalia urgent military assistance. The Pentagon has already set up an air bridge between Mogadishu and the base on Diego Garcia, PRAVDA writes today.

All the evidence suggests that Washington is trying to take advantage of the deterioration in the political situation in Somalia to openly interfere in that region's affairs. As is known, fierce battles are going on in northern Somalia between government forces and forces of the Democratic Front for the salvation of Somalia (DFSS).

It is completely obvious, the newspaper says, that the conflict that has grown up in Somalia is the result of the profound socioeconomic crisis the country is undergoing. Its source is Mogadishu's foreign policy and its territorial claims on its neighbors, which underlie that policy. Busy with external confrontation, the government has paid practically no attention to domestic problems and has brought the economy to a catastrophic situation.

The present situation in the country is evidence that the wish to be free of the dependence the United States has inflicted on Mogadishu is ripening among the Somali people, PRAVDA emphasizes. Washington has said it is "concerned" over events in Somalia. In fact, however, the United States is clearly "concerned" for the future of its bases in that strategically important region of the Horn of Africa. To defend them, American imperialism is prepared to undertake even direct participation in suppressing the Somali people's growing struggle.

The Reagan administration's decision to supply arms to Mogadishu is causing concern even in the United States. A group of congressmen have sent a message to the U.S. secretary of state, G. Shultz, expressing serious anxiety over that decision. The United States actions are adding to the difficulties of the situation in that region and could cause a dangerous focus of tensions to arise there, the paper concludes.

## DIEGO GARCIA BASE USED TO SUPPLY SOMALIA

LD272110 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 27 Jul 82

[From the "Africa as We See It" program]

[Text] As reported by Western news agencies, the first American planes with military supplies have landed in Mogadishu airport. A comment from our observer Georgiy Tanov.

To begin with, let me stress this point: American arms are from Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, turned by the United States into a major war base overseas. This is another proof that the African public and many observers have been right who warned more than once that the Americans need the Diego Garcia base above all to exercise their military and political control in a vast region at the juncture of Africa and Asia and for direct interference in the internal affairs of countries lying there. The nature of the weaponry and its quantity show that it is not meant jut to suppress opposition to the Siad Barre regime on the part of the Democratic Somali Salvation Front. A strong protest addressed by the Ethiopian Government to the United States says the matter is involved to beef up Mogadishu in its territorial claims for neighboring countries.

Somalian developments is an internal affair of that country only. The adventurist anti-popular external and internal course of the Somalian leadership has precipitated a profound political and economic crisis in Somalia. Combat action by the Democratic Front of Somali Salvation is just the culmination point of the long-brewing discontent.

The hostilities are mounting in intensity, the London DAILY TELEGRAPH notes. And another British paper, THE TIMES, points to the low morale of the troops of the Siad Barre regime. Under like circumstances the Somalian regime clings to the slanderous invention about Ethiopian aggression against Somalia. This version perfectly suits the United States in terms of building up direct military presence in the region. Let me note that Ronald Reagan, in the first days of his presidency, said it was not enough to stick the American flag somewhere and then go away. It is essential, he said, to gain a foothold in dry land.

The Mogadishu regime has provided more than enough dry land, sea and air for American military bases. So far, U.S. military experts are there. The present American arms supplies for Somalia no doubt will appreciably increase the number of U.S. military advisers. But the main thing appears to be this: From the very start it was an open secret that the United States intended to use the bases in the area, also in Somalia, for the punitive Rapid Deployment Force. Urgent American arms supplies for Somalia, obviously planned in advance and over and above what was envisaged by the Somalian-American treaty of 1980, put additonal strains on the perilous situation in the African Horn. The American press underlines that the United States would like to capitalize and internationalize the internal crisis in Somalia, to raise additional obstacles for the OAU summit due in Tripoli, Libya.

## PRAVDA CITES REPORTS ON HORN OF AFRICA FIGHTING

PM271353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jul 82 p 5

[TASS reports: "Rebels Actions"]

[Text] Paris, 21 Jul -- Fierce fighting continues in Somalia between detachments of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia and Mogadishu regime's troops, AFP reports from the Kenyan capital, Nairobi. During recent operations the rebels brought down an enemy plane in the region of the city of Belet Weyne -- the administrative center of Hiran Province. Active hostilities have resumed in the environs of the city of (Uasken), in Bocol Province.

Tanks and other weapons displayed to foreign journalists by the Mogadishu authorities as "trophies" are in fact Somali Army armaments, while the "prisoners" are civilians seized by force after leaving regions in the grip of hostilities, AFP notes, citing the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia radio.

Addis Araba, 21 Jul -- The Mogadishu regime's slanderous assertions on Ethiopia's so-called invasion of Somali territory are intended to ensure the conditions for direct interference by its imperialist allies, above all the United States, in the events now taking place in Somalia and to help in suppressing the Somali people's armed liberation struggle. This is stated in a commentary transmitted by the Voice of Revolutionary Ethiopia radio station.

## ANGOLA, CUBA REJECT SIMULTANEOUS WITHDRAWAL

PM281023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Jul 82 p 4

[TASS report: "There Is No Connection"]

[Text] Luanda, 25 Jul -- The People's Republic of Angola rejects the U.S. proposal for the simultaneous withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola and the South African occupation forces from Namibia as a condition for the settlement of the Namibian problem, the ANGOP news agency reports, quoting official government circles.

The announcement published on the results of the visit to Angola by the U.S. president's special envoy, V. Walters, points out that the withdrawal of the Cuban troops from Angola can be viewed only in the context of the joint statement by the Angolan and Cuban Governments on 4 February this year. The statement stressed that, faced with dangerous plans to link the question of granting independence to Namibia with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, the Angolan and Cuban Governments reaffirm that the presence of these troops, necessitated by the constant aggressive acts of the racists and fascists of the Republic of South Africa, in close league with the United States, is an act within the competence of the two sovereign countries and therefore has no connection with the Namibian problem.

## CHINA, U.S. HAVE HEGEMONISTIC PLANS IN AFRICA

LD272110 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Domination-seeking is the lynchpin of Chinese foreign policy and world domination (?claims are at the core) of U.S. foreign policy. Our observer Aleksandr Fedorov will tell you how these two policies interact in Africa.

Today China [words indistinct] more than ever before the carrying out hegemonistic plans in Africa. China pursues far-reaching aims of turning the continent into her reserve by forming a bloc of countries there that will oppose the socialist community. Yet so far the Chinese leadership lacks material and military opportunities to be able to dictate its will to the African countries, and to Asian countries also. This is why China has been searching for allies there, and the logic (?of) political struggle has brought her to the American camp.

In the American program for world domination, China is to play a major part. The American press refers to China as an invaluable ally. The United States take advantage of China's anti-Soviet stand and her splitting activities in Africa to meet neocolonialist ends there. In short Peking and Washington are so far in need of each other.

But this is until China (?is) strong enough. In their propaganda publications to Africa, American propaganda services quote abundantly Chinese anti-Soviet statements, often bellicose and slanderous. To undermine the Soviet Union's interests in Africa, Americans are (?spreading) Chinese publications (?there through) their own channels.

China for her part helps American monopolies consolidate their positions in Africa. China uses the influence that she has on Africa countries to recommend to them that they expand economic and technological contacts with imperialist powers as reliable partners. The Chinese and Western propaganda at the same time are doing their best to discredit Soviet economic assistance to Africa. The imperialist powers also take advantage of China's attempts to split and paralyze the Nonaligned Movement. Chinese leaders impose on Afro-Asian countries racist concepts on the opposition of coloured nations to White nations. This suits the United States since it helps to (?isolate) the socialist community from Afro-Asian countries. China in turn backs U.S. policy in Africa aimed at building military and political alliances there as well as American bases, including the Diego Garcia military base.

To please the United States, China (?posits) the idea of making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. The Reagan administration (?hits back) by helping China modernize her war industry, and by delivering both offensive and defensive weapons to China. So there are many indications that together with American imperialist circles the Chinese leaders try to destroy the alliance between the forces of socialism and the national liberation movement, so that African countries could be drawn into the orbit of their strategic plan.

## FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GRENADA LEADER'S VISIT

### Tikhonov, Ponomarev Talks

LD271404 Moscow TASS in English 1345 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- Talks were held in the Kremlin today between member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev and chairman of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement party, Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government Maurice Bishop, who is currently on an official visit in the Soviet Union at the head of a party and government delegation of Grenada.

In the course of the talks, which proceeded in a cordial atmosphere, the sides noted with satisfaction the development of the relations of friendship and mutually beneficial cooperation between the Soviet Union and Grenada.

In discussing international issues the sides expressed serious concern over a deterioration of the situation in the world, the continuing arms race and the extremely dangerous situation which has recently taken shape in a number of areas, especially in the Middle East, as a result of the adventurist, militaristic policy of the imperialist circles with the USA at the head.

The Soviet delegation informed the delegation of Grenada about the Soviet Union's practical steps aimed at preventing nuclear war, at curbing the arms race and at disarmament. It was stressed that in the aggravated international situation the USSR further intends to pursue a policy of detente, of a negotiated settlement of international issues, of asserting the principles of equitable cooperation between states.

Maurice Bishop expressed Grenada's full support for the Soviet Union's efforts for preserving and strengthening peace. He highly evaluated the new foreign policy initiatives contained in Leonid Brezhnev's message to the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on Disarmament.

Both sides resolutely condemned the imperialist intrigues of the USA in Central America and the Caribbean, their attempts at political and economic diktat towards the peoples of that region. They expressed their solidarity with the peoples of Cuba and Nicaragua, with all the patriotic and democratic forces of Latin America, condemned U.S. interference in El Salvador's affairs, declared their support for the ideas put forward by a number of peace-loving Latin American states with the aim of lessening tensions in Central America and the Caribbean.

### Meeting With Tikhonov

LD271616 Moscow TASS in English 1542 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, had a meeting today with Maurice Bishop, chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement party, prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada. Questions of mutual interest were touched upon during the comradely conversation.

Maurice Bishop asked to convey to Leonid Brezhnev heartfelt gratitude and best of wishes in his tireless activities directed at the preservation of peace and progress.

## Ponomarev Signs Agreement

LD271658 Moscow TASS in English 1625 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- The signing of the Soviet-Grenadan documents took place today in the Kremlin. An agreement on cooperation between the CPSU and the New Jewel Movement party was signed by Boris Ponomarev and member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movementparty Kenrick Radix. Agreements on cooperation in planning, on economic and technological cooperation, on cultural and scientific cooperation, a consular convention and a protocol on goods deliveries for 1983-1987 were also signed.

## Party-Government Dinner

LD271618 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- The Central Committee of the CPSU and the USSR Government today held a dinner in the Kremlin in honour of the party and government delegation of Grenada headed by chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement party, Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government Maurice Rupert Bishop. The delegation is on an official visit in the Soviet Union. Present from the Soviet side were member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Boris Ponomarev and other officials.

Nikolay Tikhonov and Maurice Rupert Bishop exchanged speeches at the dinner. They were heard with much attention and received with applause.

The dinner passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

## Tikhonov Dinner Speech

LD271651 Moscow TASS in English 1605 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- In our time the growing threat of nuclear war poses a special danger to mankind, said Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. He was addressing a dinner given in the Kremlin today in honour of the party and government delegation of Grenada led by Maurice Bishop, chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement party, prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada.

"Imperialist powers and above all the current U.S. administration," Nikolay Tikhonov said, "continue to blackmail countries and peoples with the nuclear threat. Not only do they allow for the possibility of the use of this barbarous weapon but they are also attempting to get mankind accustomed to the idea that a nuclear conflict is inevitable. Such reckless policy causes growing indignation and draws protests of states and peoples who would not like to see everything that has been created on earth through effort of many generations of people consumed in the flames of the nuclear holocaust.

"That is why the decision of the Soviet Union to assume the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons has evoked such a wide and genuinely profound response throughout the world. The initiative contained in Leonid Brezhnev's message to the second special UN General Assembly session on disarmament as well as other Soviet peace proposals are imbued with a true concern for peace and the destinies of mankind.

"It is the view of the Soviet Union that the main task today is to remove the military threat and to prevent the imperialist forces from adding another twist to the spiral of the arms race. Acting on this the Soviet Union is persistently working to achieve agreements on the limitation and reduction of armaments and, first of all, of strategic arms.

"The Soviet side is conducting relevant talks with the United States in a constructive spirit and is demonstrating its readiness to arrive at mutually acceptable agreements based on the principle of equality and equal security.

"Recent events make still more urgent the proposals of the Soviet Union to the effect that the largest possible part of the world ocean, especially those areas with the busiest sea lanes, should become a zone of peace already in the near future. In the same mainstream are the efforts of Grenada to make the Caribbean Sea free from military bases and provocative exercises."

"Now, it is no longer possible for imperialists to dictate to smaller countries what policy they should pursue and who should be their friends. Peoples more and more become masters of their own destinies," Nikolay Tikhonov went on to say.

"And this should be understood by those who are trying to impose their will on them, who want to perpetuate colonial and neo-colonial rule and the domination of racist and fascist regimes wherever it might be -- in the Caribbean and Central America, in the Middle East, southern Africa or the South Atlantic.

"The outrages committed by Israel on the Arab soil cause profound indignation. Real genocide is practised against the Palestinian people, reminiscent of the times of the fascist crimes in Europe. But there can be no doubt that the history will pass its severe verdict both on the latter-day barbarians and their patrons.

"The position of the Soviet Union with regard to the aggression in Lebanon was unambiguously stated in the answers of Leonid Brezhnev to the questions of the newspaper PRAVDA. They contain clear and specific proposals on a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problems. These proposals received wide international response," the Soviet prime minister said.

## Bishop Dinner Speech

LD271700 Moscow TASS in English 1635 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 27 TASS -- "There can be no doubt that the most urgent international issue facing mankind at this time is world peace," said Maurice Bishop, chairman of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the New Jewel Movement party, prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada. He was speaking today at a Kremlin dinner given in honour of a party and government delegation of Grenada led by him. The delegation is staying in the Soviet Union on an official visit.

"Human civilisation," Maurice Bishop went on to say, "is imperiled by the most reactionary imperialist circles bent on a policy of massive arms buildup as a response to the growing strength of the world socialist community, the forward movement of the progressive forces and the national liberation movements and the ever-deepening world capitalist crisis.

"They threaten the world with their neutron bombs, their cruise missiles, and their lunatic concept of limited nuclear war. They seek to use food and trade as weapons. They openly threaten to blockade, boycott and impose trade and credit sanctions on the socialist and progressive states."

This, Maurice Bishop stressed, is in marked contrast to the policy of the Soviet Union.

"We are aware," he went on to say, "that from 1917, beginning with the declaration of Lenin's peace plan, your country has consistently worked for world peace, peaceful coexistence and detente."

The striving for peace still occupies the number one place in Soviet foreign policy. The people of Grenada gladly welcomed the Soviet Union's pledge announced at the United Nations General Assembly special session on disarmament not to be the first nation to launch a nuclear strike.

"But while peace-loving people of the world daily look for new ways to bring peace, Zionist and racist forces backed by imperialism continue to provoke crisis after crisis," Maurice Bishop said. "We witness the continuing pillage of genocide aggression by Zionist Israel against the people of Lebanon and Palestine."

"Imperialism is making every effort to keep reactionary forces in Central America and the Caribbean in power," Maurice Bishop said. "Providing money, weapons and military advisers, every attempt is made to force the brave people of El Salvador to their knees. Imperialist threats, repression and secret service operations are directed against socialist Cuba, against the social development under way in Nicaragua and Grenada, in order to intimidate the people of these states and undo their revolutionary victories."

"But the revolution in Latin America and the Caribbean cannot be intimidated. Our struggles are deeply rooted in the masses of our country, and all acts of sabotage and destabilisation only serve to strengthen the determination of our people to succeed."

"The Grenadian revolution has taken steps to lay the foundation to set our process on the non-capitalist path of development in order to disengage our economy from the imperialist domination we have inherited."

"We," Maurice Bishop stressed, "are committed to the building of a new and just society in our country based on the fundamental pillars of raising the political consciousness of our people and guaranteeing their full participation in all spheres of nation-building." Maurice Bishop noted in his speech that the profound revolutionary ideas, leadership and work of Lenin, founder of the Soviet state, as well as the force of example of the Great October Socialist Revolution have changed forever the life of the working people throughout the world. Time and again we have seen the Soviet people meet and defeat every attempt of imperialism to wipe out the gains of the Great October Socialist Revolution, Maurice Bishop said.

Your victories have demonstrated that no force exists in the world that can reverse the powerful current of revolutionary changes started by the Great October Socialist Revolution.

## U.S. INVOLVED IN 'OPERATIONS' AGAINST NICARAGUA

### Ognev PRAVDA Commentary

PM271403 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Jul 82 p 5

[Nikolay Ognev "Commentator's Column": "Endurance Test"]

[Text] Counterrevolutionary forces are carrying out incursions into Nicaragua from Honduran territory. According to reports, soldiers of the Sandinist People's Army are clashing with them in the northwest regions of the country. About 60 bandits have been killed. There have also been losses on the Nicaraguan side.

"Nicaragua has become the victim of armed intervention similar to that undertaken by counterrevolutionary mercenaries against Cuba at Playa Giron," Daniel Ortega, member of the Sandinist National Liberation Front National Directorate and coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, stated at a press conference in Managua.

In fact, in the present instance it is not simply a question of the latest terrorist sabotage onslaughts by the supporters of the dictator Somoza, overthrown by the Nicaraguan revolution and given refuge in Honduras. These are acts of actual intervention committed by counterrevolutionary forces.

Broad-scale preparation for the aggressive actions was conducted long ago and with overt cynicism. Operating within the framework of a plan personally "blessed" by the U.S. President for secret operations by the CIA, which has set itself the goal of overthrowing Nicaragua's revolutionary government, Washington has placed its main wager on the forces of Nicaraguan counterrevolution. Over 5,000 cutthroats from the officers and men of Somoza's former guard have been concentrated on Honduran territory along the Nicaraguan border. Several groups of mercenaries trained in special camps in Florida and California have been shipped out from the United States to support them. According to the secret operations plan, the number of these commandos is to be increased to 500 and "in an emergency," by a further 1,000. Over 100 U.S. military "advisers" and CIA agents are carrying out the overall leadership of the bandit formations' activity and are engaged in training them.

Events in Nicaragua are developing according to a now-traditional pattern for organizing intervention against Latin American states with regimes which do not suit the White House. The Somozist incursions into Nicaragua are a distinctive trial of strength arranged by the United States, a test of the Nicaraguans' endurance. And no matter how much U.S. administration spokesmen give assurances of its noninvolvement in the aggression, it is obvious that the interventionists are backed by U.S. imperialism which has gone over to active operations against Nicaragua's revolutionary democratic forces.

### 'International Dairy' Program

LD271504 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 27 Jul 82

[From the "International Dairy" program presented by Georgiy Alekseyev and Petr Fedorov]

[Excerpt] UPI says that American attack and transport aircraft have begun an operation under the code name (?Missy) in Honduras. They are transferring the Fifth Infantry Batallion of the Honduras Army and a considerable amount of military equipment to a new base near the Nicaraguan border. From this region, the remains of the Somoza cutthroat bands make raids into Nicaragua. They enjoy the patronage of the Reagan administration and the reactionary Honduran military.

The new military base has apparently been set up to give still more support to the counterrevolutionaries. The White House is relying on the support of reactionary regimes against leftwing forces in Latin America and providing them with generous financial support; this year alone, $60 million has been poured into Honduras. The U.S. Senate is now debating further credits of $20 million for Honduras to purchase U.S. military aircraft.

## CASTRO REMARKS ON ECONOMY, FOREIGN AFFAIRS CITED

LD271330 Moscow TASS in English 0925 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Havana, July 27 TASS -- The sugar cane harvesting and processing season, which has been completed in Cuba, was one of the most successful and effective ever in the country, said Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee, chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the republic.

He was addressing a mammoth rally in the town of Bayamo (Granma Province), which was held on the occasion of the National Uprising -- the revolutionary holiday of Cuba. More than 8.2 million tonnes of raw sugar have been produced. The Cuban leader pointed out that the price of that product in the world market is extremely low and stressed the bulk of the sugar would be exported to the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries at fair prices. The market of the socialist countries holds much promise, presently it accounts for 80 percent of all of Cuba's trade turnover, he pointed out.

Fidel Castro said that the plan of the first half year had been overfulfilled by the workers in agriculture, the key industries and transport. He also noted the successful development of housing construction and the education system. The average monthly pay of the Cuban working people has grown 6.4 per cent over a year.

At the same time Cuba was also forced to divert considerable funds towards strengthening its defence capacity. More than half a million men and women have undergone military training in the territorial formations of the peoples' volunteers.

The Cuban leader devoted a considerable part of his speech to the international economic and political situation. The capitalist states are going through one of the deepest crises ever, he said. The capitalist world is trying to shift its acute problems onto the shoulders of the developing states, which suffer from low prices of their export products, the huge foreign debt totalling more than 500 billion dollars, high bank and credit rates, the growth of the prices of imported products. This slows down their economic growth and increases unemployment.

The international situation is incessently deteriorating as a result of the Reagan administration's absurd foreign policy. The striving of imperialism for world domination and the arms race being whipped up by the USA constitute a serious threat to peace.

In the south of Africa, he said, the racists of the Republic of South Africa are permanently launching hostile acts against Angola and are trying to stagemanage counter-revolutionary actions in Mozambique.

In Central America, imperialism supports the reactionary regime of El Salvador, is openly engineering counter-revolutionary sorties against Nicaragua, using the territory of Honduras with that aim.

In Western Europe, Washington is planning to deploy 572 medium-range nuclear missiles, is sabotaging the West's trade with the socialist countries, is trying to block the implementation of the gas for pipes agreement which is important for Western Europeans.

We declare for a peaceful settlement of conflicts -- between Iran and Iraq, in Central America, in southern Africa, the Cuban leader continued. But we will not retreat an inch in face of threats. Cuba will further fight for peace, meeting its international commitments and doing its internationalist duty.

Touching upon the demand of the USA for the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola's territory, Fidel Castro said: It is only when there is no longer any threat of intervention against Angola, an end is put to the provocations and aid by imperialism to puppet organizations that Cuba will start in agreement with the Government of Angola a gradual withdrawal of its troops. He warned that if the interventionists launch a thrust into Angola's territory, the Cuban fighting men will battle against the racists and mercenaries.

The Cuban leader described Israel's invasion of Lebanon as a "disgraceful imperialist aggression carried out with the hands of the Zionists" and highly evaluated the staunchness of the Palestinian and Lebanese patriots in face of a threat of genocide hanging over them.

## MARSHAL USTINOV CONGRATULATES RAUL CASTRO

FL271530 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Marshal Dmitriy Ustinov, the Soviet Union's minister of defense, has sent a telegram of congratulations to his colleague Army Gen Raul Castro on the occasion of the 29th anniversary of the assault on Moncada Barracks. The message stresses the new successes achieved by the Cuban people in promoting their national economy and reenforcing the country's defense capability in salute to the important anniversary.

Ustinov also expressed his firm conviction that the close cooperation between the two fraternal countries and armies will be strengthened and expanded even further in the future to the benefit of peace and socialism.

## IZVESTIYA REPORTS CHANGE IN BOLIVIAN PRESIDENCY

PM280957 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jul 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed article under rubric "Notes Apropos" in "World Today" roundup compiled by R. Tuchnin: "Bolivia: A New President"]

[Text] According to an AFP report, representatives of the Bolivian Armed Forces have vested the duties of president in Army Gen Guido Vildoso, chief of the General Staff. His appointment, Bolivian radio reported, follows the retirement of Gen Celso Torrelio, the former head of the military government.

The succession in Bolivia was preceded by quite a long period of political tension caused by a sharp deterioration in the economic situation and a large-scale strike movement in the country. In addition to demanding that wages be increased and urgent steps be taken to get the national economy out of the acute crisis in which it finds itself, the working masses have called for the restoration of constitutionality and the democratization of the country's internal politics.

The citizens' committee of Santa Cruz, the country's second largest city, has been particularly outspoken. Its leadership has demanded that the military government immediately put the activities of state organs on a constitutional footing and specify the extent of the democratic transformations. At the beginning of the month, more than 50,000 people demonstrated against skyrocketing prices for essential goods.

The leftwing coalition -- the Democratic and Popular Unity Front -- which won the 1980 election, has called for a restoration of constitutional freedoms and immediate elections. The Bolivian Communist Party has urged the formation of a government reflecting the interests of the broad people's masses and has stressed its willingness to play its part in resolving the political and socioeconomic crisis besetting the country.

New Bolivian President Guido Vildoso told journalists that his government intends to pursue a democratization policy and to hold a general election in April 1983.

## VARIOUS CHANGES IN PERSONNEL STATUS ANNOUNCED

### Krasnodarskiy Kraykom

LD231424 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] A plenum of the CPSU Kraykom was held in Krasnodar today. It examined organizational matters. The plenum released Comrade Medunov from his duties as first secretary of the CPSU Krasnodarskiy Kraykom in connection with his transfer to other work. Comrade Vorotnikov was selected first secretary of the CPSU Kraykom. Taking part in the work of the plenum was Comrade Kapitonov, CPSU Central Committee secretary.

### Estonian Supreme Soviet

WA133022 [Editorial Report] Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian on 8 July, page 2, reports: 1) Matti Arnoldovich Pedak is to be appointed new chairman of the Estonian Supreme Soviet and released from his duties as a member of the Health and Social Security Commission of the Estonian Supreme Soviet; 2) Yuriy Khindrikovich Suurkhans has been released from his duties as chairman of the Estonian Supreme Soviet; 3) Allan Andreyevich Kullaste has been released from his duties as deputy chairman of the Education and Culture Commission of the Estonian Supreme Soviet in connection with his appointment as chairman of the Estonian State Commission on Television and Radio Broadcasting; 4) Konstantin Vasilyevich Lebedev has been released from his duties as a member of the Presidium of the Estonian Supreme Soviet. The announcements were dated 5 July 82 and signed by I. Kebin, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR, and V. Vakht, secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Estonian SSR.

### Kirgiz Minister

WA221600 [Editorial Report] Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian on 13 July, page 1, reports on a degree by the Presidium of the Kirgiz Supreme Soviet which appoints Dzhusupbek Akhmatov to the post of minister of internal affairs of the Kirgiz SSR. The 12 July decree was signed by T. Koshoyev, chairman of the Presidium of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet, and by S. Omurkulova, presidum secretary.

### KGB Official Dies

PM260727 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 20 Jul 82 p 4

[Excerpts] Maj Gen Aleksey Mikhaylovich Gorbatenko, a responsible offical [otvetstvennyy sotrudnik] of the USSR KGB and a member of the CPSU since 1940, has died following a severe and protracted illness.

A.M. Corbatenko was born in 1916 in the village of Yeliseyevka, Smolenskaya Oblast, into a poor peasant family.

[Signed] a group of comrades.

## AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED FOR 27 JULY

LD280122 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 27 July. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

In Ust-Kamenogorsk irrigated areas of perennial grasses are producing yields of 120 quintals per hectare. The first cutting has been completed. Fifty thousand hectares have been irrigated. (0000 GMT)

Large-scale cutting of winter rye has begun in Udmurtskaya ASSR. (0204 GMT)

Irkutskaya Oblast is completing its fodder month campaign; 130,000 hectares have already been cut -- more than last year. Eleven thousand more tons of hay than last year have been procured. In Odesskaya Oblast the harvest has entered the final stage: To date, grain has been threshed from 580,000 hectares -- 68 percent of the overall area minus corn. A prominent feature of this year's harvest is the high labor productivity of combine harvester operators. The flow-line method of harvesting is widely applied in the oblast. This requires that at least two carts be available per combine harvester to take away the straw meal. There is a shortage of these carts. In the future, these carts should be supplied with the combine harvesters. In Volgogradskaya Oblast transportation of grain along the Volga has started. To date, grain has been cut on almost 1/2 the area of over 3.5 million hectares. This year's harvest is taking place in very difficult conditions. Machine operators are hampered by rain; wind has flattened the grain. In these conditions a creative approach is of utmost importance. One example is the use of mobile storage bunkers that hold some 50 tons of grain and can be moved along the field or from one field to another. They are capable of cutting transport requirements by 1/3. Teams overhauling machinery during the night also increase labor productivity. Cutting of winter crops and barley is ending on the first million hectares in Saratovskaya Oblast; approximately 1/2 has been threshed. Some 1,100 harvest-transport teams work in the fields day and night. (1100 GMT)

In the steppes of Stavropolskiy Kray, the harvest is at its heights; threshing of cereals began today on the second million hectares. Despite uncooperative weather, the harvest is gathered on more than 1/2 the sown area already. (1200 GMTO

In Kazakhstan, Aktyubinskaya and Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast have joined in harvesting. To date, 1.5 million hectares of the republic's grain fields have been cleared -- 6 percent of the sown area. Winter rye sowing has started in the Kama Valley. Granulated fertilizers are being drilled with the seeds. The last tons of early potatoes have been harvested at the specialized farms in Uzbekistan. (1500 GMTO

Grain harvesting is now in progress everywhere in the Central-Chernozem Zone and the Volga region. Work is developing in the Non-Chernozem Zone: Harvesters are in the fields in Bryanskaya, Kaluzhskaya, Orlovskaya and Rayzanskaya Oblasts. Harvesting is also proceeding in the south of the Volga-Vyatka region and Gorkdvskaya Oblast. The harvesting area has increased considerably over the past week. It is now in progress in virtually all oblasts of the Urals; in Orenburgskaya Oblast grain crops have been laid in swaths on over 500,000 hectares. The harvest has started in Novosibirskaya and Omskaya Oblasts. Work continues in the far east. In the North Caucasus the harvest has been gathered to date from 1/2 the total area where conditions are still complex in places. Farms in Rostovskaya Oblast are now selling the state at least 100,000 tons of grain per day. In Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast 500,000 tons of grain have been delivered to procurement points. Mass threshing of swaths is continuing in Kharkovskaya Oblast. (1530 GMT)

## PRODUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY DISCUSSED

LD271312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] A joint session of the commissions on industry and on agriculture of the two houses of the USSR Supreme Soviet took place in the Kremlin today. The topic for discussion was what is being done by the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building to increase the productivity and reliability of machinery being supplied to agriculture. The following facts were quoted:

In the period since the March 1965 plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, 884 product descriptions of new agricultural machinery and attachments have been designed and put into production. The production of traditional models of machinery has risen 2.3 times. Consequently, in terms of output of tractors, combine-harvesters and many other machines, the USSR has taken the leading place in the world, overtaking the United States by a considerable margin.

At the same time, the technical level, quality, reliability and durability of many kinds of agricultural machinery do not correspond to increasingly sophisticated requirements and in many cases fall behind on analogous characteristics in foreign-made machinery.

The commissions adopted recommendations aimed at eliminating existing shortcomings.

Taking part in the work of the commissions were Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and others.

## MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES COLLEGIUM MEETS

PM281045 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 16 Jul 82 p 2

P. Shcherbakov report: "Land Reclamation Workers' Urgent Tasks; From Expanded Session of USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources Collegium"]

[Text] The further increase in the efficiency of the work of agriculture and associated sectors and the switch to intensive factors for production growth are facing the country's land reclamation workers with responsible new tasks.

The plan in the Food Program is that 23-25 million hectares should be irrigated and 18-19 million drained. Quality, the end results, and the return on capital investments in terms of output are being brought to the fore. Assessment of the work of water resources components is being based on the results of agricultural production and on output as well as on the fulfillment of services.

An expanded session of the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources Collegium has discussed in a businesslike fashion how the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum and the propositions and conclusions of the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the party central committee, can be implemented more successfully.

The report by N.P. Vasilyev, USSR Minister of land reclamation and water resources, and the speeches of M.S. Shkabardnya, USSR minister of instrument making, automation equipment and control systems, and of the leaders of republican ministries, construction main administrations and planning and research organizations particularly emphasized land reclamation workers' great responsibility for the successful implementation of the Food Program and firm determination to respond with practical deeds to the concern of the party and the government for improving the Soviet people's well-being.

Calculations show that in the near future over 1/3 of the increase in grain production in the country will be obtained on reclaimed land.

Land reclamation workers regard it as their paramount duty to increase fodder production as much as possible to actively help kolkhozes and sovkhozes resolve today's shock task -- increasing meat and milk production. A great deal also remains to be done to create zones of guaranteed vegetable production near cities and industrial centers.

How can rural working people be helped more successfully and where should land reclamation workers' efforts be primarily focused in order to ensure that renewed land provides a marked increase in the harvest as early as this year? The collegium session concentrated on this. Operational services are called upon to give effective assistance to arable farmers in increasing the yield of renewed lands and to be concerned for the reliable preparation of reclamation installations and sprinkler, pump and power equipment. Each move by operational personnel, the speakers stressed, must be precisely coordinated with the demands of advanced agricultural techniques and the organization of irrigation and with the enhancement of responsibility for the current and future harvests.

While noting with satisfaction the successes of the leading workers, the collegium focused attention on the need to make more efficient use of irrigated land in the RSFSR, the Ukraine and Kazakhstan. A great deal can and must be done with respect to strict compliance with the frequency, schedule and norms of irrigation in conformity with today's specific conditions on every kolkhoz and sovkhoz.

As the session noted, preparations for plant irrigation have been carried out in a more organized fashion this year, but the farms of a number of RSFSR oblasts and krays, Moldavia and Georgia need more effective help from land reclamation operational personnel. The collegium drew particular attention to the need, in unison with agricultural organs, to complete preparations for the irrigation of secondary and post-harvest sowings in the near future. The session self-critically examined the question of wide-span sprinkler idle time during the night, which has still not been eliminated. Criticism was voiced of the water resources organizations of Uzbekistan and Turkmenia, which have allowed the over-expenditure of water during plant irrigation.

The most crucial stage in assessing land reclamation workers' work is the handover of new and reconstructed irrigation and drainage systems to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Such systems are to be commissioned on 14.8 million hectares over the course of two 5-year plans. The task is intensive and responsible. The report and speeches emphasized the need to expedite the construction of a number of land reclamation projects. In particular, this demand was made of the Moldavian Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, Glavnechernozemvodstroy, Glavrissovkhozvodstroy, Glavdagestanvodstroy and Glavastrakhanvodstroy.

A serious shortcoming in capital construction, the collegium noted, is the lag in creating new comprehensive sovkhozes. The Food Program contains a clear note for the USSR Minsitry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources: "...must focus the main attention on ensuring the comprehensive carrying out of the reclamation and agricultural assimilation of land...." A situation in which Glavvolgovodstroy, Glavrissovkhozstroy and Glavtadzhikvodstroy are tolerating a lack of comprehensiveness in sovkhoz construction cannot be regarded as normal. Land reclamation organizations, responsibility for planning and constructing agricultural water pipelines is also increasing.

Sectorial science has an important role in implementing the large-scale land reclamation tasks. All the threads of scientific and technical progress are in its hands. Today many innovations proposed by scientific collectives are working to great effect. Nonetheless, land reclamation workers expect more of the scientists. Research institutions, the collegium stressed, must be more active in developing economical and reliable systems with mechanized or automated water distribution and other promising avenues of scientific and technical progress in land reclamation.

The session also examined ways of improving management and planning, continuing the introduction of leading methods of labor organization and increasing professional skill at schools of leading experience.

A number of organizational, technical and economic measures aimed at successfully fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum and the Food Program were determined. The energy and creative activity of water resources collectives must be directed to the unconditional fulfillment of the targets for 1982 -- the most crucial stage in implementing the program for the development of agriculture outlined by the party.

S.V. Zasukhin, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Agriculture Department, took part in the collegium's work.

## MINISTERS DISCUSS LAND RECLAMATION PROSPECTS

PM260731 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] TASS -- On 15 July N.A. Tikhonov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, visited the Ye. Ye. Alekseyevskiy Soyuzgiprovodkhoz all-union planning and surveying and scientific research institute and familiarized themselves with plans for the development of reclamation work and water resources as an integral part of the country's agroindustrial complex.

They listened to reports from ministry leaders and project chief engineers and viewed an exhibition reflecting scientific and technical progress in the sector and the significance of reclamation work for the implementation of the USSR Food Program for the period through 1990.

Taking part in the meeting were deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers N.K. Baybakov, G.I. Marchuk and Z.N. Nuriyev; A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; N.F. Vasilyev, USSR minister of land reclamation and water resources; and Yu.A. Izrael, chairman of the State Committee for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Control.

## RSFSR CSA REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF HARVEST

LD272310 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] The Central Statistical Administration of the RSFSR today reported on the progress of the harvest in the republic's sovkhozes and kolkhozes. By the middle of the third 10-day period in July, various grain crops had been reaped from over 10 million hectares, approximately 15 percent of the sown area. Almost 55 percent of the crops reaped had been threshed.

In recent days, the boundary of harvesting has moved markedly to the north: Farmers in Bryanskaya, Ryazanskaya and Gorkanskaya Oblasts have joined in the harvest. Cereals have been reaped on 72 percent of all fields in the North Caucasus. The current harvest has become a major test for the machine operators. The complex weather conditions have called for great skills.

This week another important task was started in the republic's agriculture -- the sowing of winter crops, which is now under way in Kirovskaya and Penzenskaya Oblasts. In all, the republic's farms have so far prepared 35 percent of the planned area for winter crops.

## COSMOS-1396 EARTH SATELLITE LAUNCHED 27 JULY

LD280642 Moscow TASS in English 0639 GMT 28 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow July 28 TASS -- Another artificial satellite of the earth in the Cosmos series, the Cosmos-1396, was launched in the Soviet Union on July 27, 1982. The satellite carries scientific instrumentation designed to carry on space research.

The satellite was put into an orbit with the following parameters: initial orbital period -- 89.5 minutes, the maximum distance from the earth's surface (in apogee) -- 323 kilometers, the minimum distance from the earth's surface (in perigee) -- 208 km, and orbital inclination -- 72.9 degrees.

Apart from the scientific instrumentation the satellite carries a radio system for the precision measurement of orbital elements and a radio telemetric system to transmit back to earth data on the operation of instruments and scientific apparatus.

The onboard apparatus is functioning normally. The coordination computing centre is processing the incoming information.

## PRAVDA REPORTS LAUNCH OF EIGHT COSMOS SATELLITES

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 July carries a TASS report on page 2 under the heading "Eight Satellites Launched." Comparison with the item published in the 22 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page U 1 entitled "Eight Cosmos-Series Satellites Launched" reveals both items to be identical with the following exception:

PRAVDA reports the ititial maximum distance from the earth's surface as 1,515 meters.

## SALYUT-7 CREW'S EXPERIMENTAL WORK REPORTED

LD271450 Moscos TASS in English 1417 GMT 27 Jul 82

[Text] Moscow Mission Control Centre July 27 Tass -- Anatoliy Berezovoy and Valentin Lebedev are working for the 75th day on board the orbital station Salyut-7.

The flight programme during the past days included astrophysical and biological experiments, visual observations and taking of pictures of the earth's land and sea surface, and switching on of separate instruments and units of scientific equipment for purposes of testing.

A cycle of studies was conducted by means of an X-ray spectrometer with the aim of discovering new sources of X-ray radiation of galactic and extragalactic origin and obtaining additional information about already known stars.

The four-day experiment to study the development of higher plants in conditions of artificial gravity is being continued within the framework of the programme of biological studies using the installation Biogravistat.

The cosmonauts made a controlcheck of the electronic photometer manufactures in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and intended for studies of the dust layer formed by micrometeorite particles in the atmosphere of the earth. Visual observations of the dust layer were conducted on board the Salyut-6 orbital station in 1978 during the work of the international Soviet-Czechoslovak crew.

Most of the day today is devoted to checks of the functioning of the station's systems and units and to work with onboard technical documentation.

According to reports of the crew the flight programme is being successfully fulfilled. Anatoliy Berzovoy and Valentin Lebedev are feeling well.